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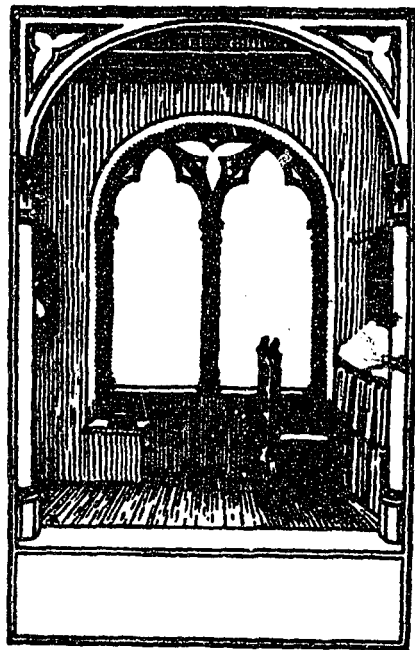
**GEOGRAPHIC BOARD
OF
CANADA**

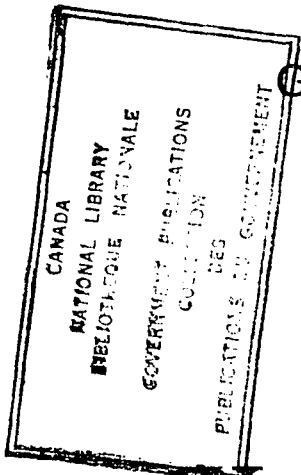
**PLACE-NAMES
OF
MANITOBA**

Published for the Geographic Board by the Department
of the Interior



OTTAWA
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1922





GEOGRAPHIC BOARD
OF
CANADA

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL DEFINING THE AUTHORITY AND POWERS OF THE BOARD

DECEMBER 18, 1897

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada is pleased to create a "Geographic Board" to consist of one member for each of the Departments of the Geological Survey, Railways and Canals, Post Office, and Marine and Fisheries, such member, being appointed by the Minister of the department; of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, of such other members as may from time to time be appointed by Order in Council, and of an officer of the Department of the Interior, designated by the Minister of the Interior, who shall act as Secretary of the Board; and to authorize the Board to elect its Chairman and to make such rules and regulations for the transaction of its business as may be requisite.

His Excellency is further pleased to order and direct, that all questions concerning geographic names in the Dominion which arise in the departments of the public service shall be referred to the Board, and that all departments shall accept and use in their publications the names and orthography adopted by the Board.

NOTE:—Under the provisions of an Order in Council dated November 30, 1916, the Secretary has ceased to be a member of the Board.

Extract (December 14, 1899)

"That the Order in Council constituting the Board be amended by giving to the government of the Northwest Territories and to each Province the right to nominate one of their officials as a member of the Board who shall advise the Board with reference to names in his Province, provided that the several governments undertake to be guided by the decisions of the Board."

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*Member emeritus.

PLACE-NAMES OF MANITOBA

INTRODUCTION

"Lo! how all things fade and perish!
From the memory of the old men
Fade away the great traditions
The achievements of the warriors
The adventures of the hunters."

A pamphlet embodying the meaning and origin of the place-names of a province may be useful in many ways. In a severely practical manner it ensures their correct spelling. It is much more valuable as preserving those historical associations, which inspire the love of country and devotion to its service.

The place-names of Manitoba are particularly interesting, owing to the situation of the province as the gateway to the northwest. This has invested such names with the romance of discovery, exploration and settlement, and they reflect incidents and traditions which are part of the history of the Dominion and are of national interest.

The native Indian period is recalled by these names. The Indians have supplied the name of the province itself and the names of its principal natural features. The oldest native name is that of lake Winnipeg, which was known before the lake had even been seen by any white man.

The oldest British name, Nelson river, was given by Admiral Sir Thomas Button, who first raised the British flag in the province. This was performed at Port Nelson in the year 1612 during his search for a Northwest passage. The Admiral's home was at Cardiff in Wales, and he gave the name New Wales to the country of which he took possession, but that name is not now in use. The name Hudson bay appears on a map published in 1635, twenty years after the renowned navigator who discovered it had been cast adrift on its waters by his mutinous crew.

Such names as Hayes river, York factory, Gillam island and Churchill river, go back to the years near 1670, when the Hudson's Bay Company was formed and Ruperts Land, of which Manitoba now forms a part, was designated after the first Governor of the Company, Prince Rupert (1619-82). The name Ruperts Land is preserved as that of a provincial constituency.

Portage la Prairie and Fort Rouge recall the entry in the 1730's into the province of La Verendrye and his sons from lake Superior and Lake of the Woods. The name St. Martin islands, lake Winnipeg, also originated during the French period of activity. Few British names inland are met with for a number of years following the conquest of Canada in 1759. The map of the world in Cook's Third Voyage, published in 1784, shows little more than Cedar (Cedar) lake and Knee lake.

Such was the activity, however, of the British fur traders, both from Montreal and from Hudson bay, that British names are quite numerous on Arrow-smith's map of 1795 which shows, for example, Split lake, Playgreen lake, Burntwood river, Red river, Red Deer river and Swan river. Subsequent names also due to the fur traders, are Brandon and Fort Garry.

PLACE-NAMES OF MANITOBA

Place-names recall the cession by the Hudson's Bay Company to Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, of a large territory along the Red and Assiniboine rivers in 1811 and the colonizing efforts of "the most remarkable man in the annals of immigration in Canada." From the Red river, the colony which Selkirk planted was called the Red River Settlement; from the Assiniboine river, his domain received the name Assiniboia district. The province of Manitoba was created in 1870 on the eve of the transfer of Ruperts Land and the Northwest Territories to the Dominion. The boundaries of the province were enlarged to the present size in 1912 at the expense of Keewatin district of the Northwest Territories. The name Manitoba had been used, however, as a territorial designation two years before the creation of the province. In 1868 Thomas Spence had persuaded a few people to join him at Portage la Prairie and had organized a government to be altogether distinct from that of the Hudson's Bay Company. His name for it was the Republic of Manitoba (Begg, *History of the Northwest*, 1.362).

Settlement names of later origin peculiar to Manitoba are those given by Icelandic settlers commemorative of places in their native island and of their traditions, and those given by Mennonite settlers most of which repeat in the newer settlements the names of similar villages in Russia. The point and appropriateness of the new descriptive names likely belong more to the old villages than to the new. But the names all mean something, and many of them are rich in poetic meaning and feeling as well as in association. Surely one would rather live in a village so named than in one named by a barbaric combination of meaningless words.

Many of the Indian names now firmly established are due to officers of the Geological Survey, including Dr. R. Bell in the 1870's and Dr. J. B. Tyrrell and Dr. D. B. Dowling in the 1880's, who, in travelling through the province found that the English names in use were for the most part duplicates of other names used in the Northwest. They adopted the Indian names and by placing them on their maps have secured their permanence.

The publication is not a gazetteer of all the place-names in Manitoba, but is a selected list which embodies the principal names, and includes those of all cities, towns, villages and municipalities, all post offices, all railway stations and the names of many of the rivers and lakes as well as the names of fur-trading posts. For the purpose of the compilation the smaller places having both a railway station and a post office are called villages. An endeavour has been made to give the date of the first occurrence of names, as this sometimes furnishes a complete explanation. The adjacent railway stations, Baden, Powell and Mafeking, for example, were named in 1904, at the conclusion of the South African war, after General Baden Powell, the defender of Mafeking.

Many names of villages, post offices and railway stations are listed without explanation. The Board will appreciate any communication which may throw light on the meaning of these names. There may be errors in the information given in this publication and names that have interesting associations may have been omitted. If any such case should be noticed, the Board will be glad to have its attention called to it.

It should be noted that the manuscript for this publication was entirely prepared by the late Mr. R. Douglas, Secretary of the Geographic Board of Canada, whose death occurred before the proofs were received. The final proofing and checking were performed by Mr. J. N. Wallace of the staff of the Geodetic Survey, Department of the Interior.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The data in this publication are for the most part based on the records of the Geographic Board.

Additional information has been supplied by the railway companies, by postmasters and by various government officials, as well as by Mr. W. J. Healy, the member of the Board for the province of Manitoba, by His Grace Archbishop Matheson, by Dr. D. A. Stewart of Ninette, President of the Manitoba Historical Society, by Dr. C. N. Bell, Past President of that Society, by His Honor Judge Prud'homme of St. Boniface and by Prof. A. S. Morton of the University of Saskatchewan.

Among maps and books referred to in the text are the following:—

Arrowsmith (A.). Map exhibiting all the new discoveries in the interior parts of North America. Inscribed by permission to the Honourable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay in testimony of their liberal communications. Numerous editions, 1795-1825.

Buache (Philippe). Carte Physique des terrains les plus élevés de la Partie occidentale du Canada. Paris, 1754.

Fidler (Peter). Western Canada. Map laid down from sketches and observations of Peter Fidler for J. G. McTavish by G. Taylor, Junior. Undated; about 1830.

Thompson (David). Map of the North-West Territory of the Province of Canada—from actual survey during the years 1792 to 1812. This map made for the North West Company in 1813 and 1814 and delivered to the Honourable William McGillivray then Agent.

Map of a portion of Rupert's Land surveyed and examined by the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan exploring expedition in the year 1858; under instructions from the provincial secretary, Canada. Henry Y. Hind, in charge of the expedition, James A. Dickinson, surveyor and engineer, John Fleming, Asst. surveyor and draughtsman, Toronto.

Plan showing the region explored by S. J. Dawson and his party between Fort William, Lake Superior and the Great Saskatchewan river from 1 August, 1857, to 1 November, 1858. Toronto.

General map of the routes in British North America explored by the expedition under Captain Palliser, during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860. London.

Map of the district of Assiniboia, 1811 (reproduced with Prof. E. H. Oliver's book, *The Canadian Northwest*, Ottawa, 1914).

Hind (Henry Youle) Northwest Territory. Reports of Progress together with a preliminary and general report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition. H. Y. Hind, in charge, James A. Dickinson, surveyor and engineer, John Fleming, assistant surveyor, Humphrey Hime, photographer.

Hind (Henry Youle). Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1860.

Tyrrell (J. B.). Algonquin Indian names of places in Northern Canada. From the Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto. 8vo. Toronto, 1915. (Data from this list are marked T.)

Lacombe (A.). Dictionnaire de la langue des Cris, 8vo, Montreal, 1874.

Watkins (E. A.). Dictionary of the Cree language, 12mo, London, 1865.

Coues (E.). New Light on the Early History of the Greater North West (The younger Henry's Journals) 8vo, N.Y. 1897.

Manuscript itinerary of Joseph Derouen, voyageur, one of a number collected by Father Pierre Pothier, S.J., which are preserved in the Archives of the College of Ste. Marie, Montreal. Father Pothier died at Sandwich, Ontario, on 16 July, 1781. The date of Derouen's notes is illegible, but may be 1760.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS USED

C.N.R.....	Canadian National Railways.
C.P.R.....	Canadian Pacific Railway.
H.B.R.....	Hudson Bay Railway.
G.N.R.....	Great Northern Railway.
N.P.R.....	Northern Pacific Railway.
G.W.W.D.R.....	Greater Winnipeg Water District Rail- way.
G.N.W.C.R.....	Great North West Central Railway.
W.S. & L.W.R.....	Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg (electric) Railway.
P.O.....	Post Office.

Figures denote the township in which the particular feature occurs or, if a stream, the township where it empties into a larger stream or lake, thus 3-4-1 indicates township 3, range 4, west of the first or principal meridian, and 12-8-E indicates township 12, range 8, east of the same meridian: a few cases occurring east of the second meridian east (which runs near Churchill) are in the form, 92-5-2nd E.

PLACE-NAMES OF MANITOBA

- Adelpha**; village, 2-19-1 (P.O. 1884).
- Agardsley**; P.O., 20-1-1 (1913); after H. Agard Gadd, postmaster.
- Agnew**; C.N.R. station, 8-26-1 (1905); after Hon. John Hume Agnew, then Provincial Treasurer; earlier Monda.
- Aiken**; river, Split lake, Nelson river (1921); named by J. B. Tyrrell after Wm. Aiken, Hudson's Bay Co. trader, who was in charge at Split lake, 1894-5.
- Albert**; C.N.R. station 13-7-E (1925).
- Albert**; municipality, west of Bernice (1905); after H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, later Edward VII.
- Alcester**; G.N.R. station, 4-20-1; after Alcester, parish, Dorsetshire or Alcester, parish, Warwickshire, England.
- Alcrest**; C.N.R. station, St. Charles parish, (1928).
- Alexander**; village, 10-21-1 (C.P.R. 1882) and slough 9-22-1; after Alexander Speers, early settler.
- Alfretta**; C.N.R. station, 15-23-1 (1916); named by R. Van Norman, early settler, after a niece.
- Algar**; C.N.R. station, 9-24-1 (1908).
- Allegra**; P.O., 14-9-E (1918); after Laughing Allegra in Longfellow's poem *The Children's Hour*; name suggested as symbolic of the joy of life by the first teacher in Bonar Law school district, Mrs. Dora (Halstead) Campbell.
- Alloway**; C.P.R. station, 12-22-1; after Wm. F. Alloway, of the pioneer banking firm, Alloway & Champion; died at Winnipeg, February 2, 1930, aged 79.
- Almasippi**; P.O., 7-6-1 (1885); formerly the district was nearly all under water and tremendous crops of hay were gathered; the latter part of the name is presumably *sippi*, Cree Indian for "river."
- Alonsa**; village, 21-11-1 (C.N.R. 1922); after Alonsa Phillips, engineer, who surveyed the townsite.
- Alpha**; C.N.R. station, 12-7-1 (1904); the "first" siding on the Delta subdivision; alpha and delta are the first and fourth letters of the Greek alphabet: also commemorating the *Alpha*, one of two steamers which in 1880 plied on the Assiniboine river between Winnipeg and fort Ellice.
- Altamont**; village, 5-8-1 (1894); intended to mean "high mountain," "top of the Hill"; descriptive name; the post office name prior to 1894 was Alta.
- Altbergthal**; Mennonite village, 2-2-1; German for "old mountain vale."
- Altona**; village, 2-1-1 (C.P.R. 1894); there are four post offices of the name in the United States; Altona is a city in Germany; the meaning is "old fertile plain."
- Amanda**; C.N.R. station, 19-7-E (1918).
- Amaranth**; village, 18-10-1 (P.O. 1911); after Amaranth, Ontario, former home of Robert Johnson, early settler.

- Ameer**; C.P.R. station, 15-18-1 (1910); formerly East Summit.
- Amery**; H.B.R. station at miles 356.00 from The Pas (1928); after Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, then Secretary of State for the Dominions.
- Ami island**, lake Winnipegosis, 46-27-1; named, 1889, by J. B. Tyrrell of the Geological Survey after his colleague, Dr. H. M. Ami.
- Amista asinee or Great Stone**; Hayes river "distant from the fort (York) 24 miles," where Anthony Hendry put up for the night, 1754; may be Twenty-mile island of some modern maps.
- Amphibian**; lake, 34-3-1 (1926); after type of aeroplane used in photographing the area.
- Anderson**; lake, 36-6-1 (1917); after H. J. Anderson, member of survey party of J. E. Jackson, D.L.S.
- Anderson**; lake 68-17-1 (1919) after a trapper.
- Anderson**; point, Washow bay, lake Winnipeg; named, 1899, by D. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey after his boatman.
- Angusville**; village; 20-26-1 (C.N.R. 1909); after John, Frank and William Angus, early settlers; P.O. name Snake Creek till 1910.
- Anola**; village, 10-6-E (C.N.R. 1923); invented name, earlier Richland, P.O.
- Antler**; river, Souris river, 2-27-1.
- Apeganau**; river, Burntwood river; Indian name meaning "hip bones."
- Apussigamasi**; lake, 79-2-1, Burntwood river; Apussigama lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Arbakka**; P.O., 1-8-E (1904); Icelandic name meaning "river bank."
- Arborg**; village, 22-2-E (1911) earlier Ardal; both names are Icelandic; arborg meaning "river town" and ardal "river dale."
- Archie**; municipality (1883); after Archibald McDonald, then Hudson's Bay Co., chief factor at fort Ellice; retired 1911; died 1915.
- Arden**; village, 15-14-1 (before 1883); after the residence in Yorkshire, England, of the father of F. W. Stobart, wholesale dry goods merchant, Winnipeg, who was prominent in the organisation of the Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.; the earlier name of the district was Beautiful Plains.
- Argue**; C.N.R. station; 5-23-1 (1904); after James Argue, then member of the Legislative Assembly for Avondale.
- Argyle**; village 14-1-E., and municipality; Argyle was a "new settlement" in 1874; presumably after Argyllshire (Argyleshire), Scotland.
- Arizona**; C.N.R. station, 10-12-E. (1905); after Arizona, U.S., so named, prior to the railway, humorously because of its remoteness from older settlements.
- Armit**; lake and river, 46-29-1; after David Armit, chief trader, Hudson's Bay Co., in charge of Manitoba House in 1889, when the lake and river were surveyed and named by J. B. Tyrrell.
- Armstrong**; municipality, west of lake Winnipeg (1917); after Hon. J. W. Armstrong, then Provincial Treasurer and Municipal Commissioner.
- Armstrong**; lake and river, Nelson river, 78-6-E.; after H. W. D. Armstrong, chief engineer, on construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, 1912.

- Arnaud**; village, 3-3-E. (C.P.R. 1877); misspelling for Aulneau; after Father Aulneau, S.J., missionary associated with La Verendrye, the famous French Canadian explorer of the present Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Dakota; the missionary with 20 others was killed by Sioux Indians on Massacre island, lake of the Woods, 8 June, 1736.
- Arnes**; C.P.R. village, 21-4-E.; Icelandic name meaning "river point"; settled by Icelanders in 1876 when Indians lived in huts on the river banks.
- Arnot**; H.B.R. station at mile 236.93 from The Pas (1928); after Wm. Arnot, 14 years in charge of railway water supply.
- Arona**; C.N.R. station, 12-7-1 (1908); after Arona, Penn.; heads a series of station names beginning with consecutive letters of the alphabet; compare Bloom, Caye, Deer, Exira, etc.
- Arrow**; river, Assiniboine river, 13-26-1; name on Arrowsmith map, 1821; probably so called because the Indians made arrows from the service berry trees on its banks.
- Arrow River**; village, 13-26-1.
- Artery**; lake, lat. 51° 20', Ontario boundary; because it drains into Bloodvein river.
- Arthur**; provincial constituency and municipality, south of Melita (1883); after H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught.
- Ash House**; North West Co. trading post on Souris river, probably near or opposite the village of Hartney; Coues says the house was built in 1795 and abandoned in the spring of 1796; "from the plenty of those fine trees." D. Thompson.
- Asham**; point, lake Manitoba, 26-12-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell, 1889, after one of his canoeemen.
- Ashbury**; C.N.R. station, 10-22-1.
- Ashdown**; C.N.R. station (1904); after James H. Ashdown (1844-1924), native of London, England; reached Winnipeg, 1868; merchant and philanthropist; prisoner of Riel, 1870.
- Ashern**; village, 25-7-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after A. S. Hern, timekeeper when the railway was built.
- Ashkirk**; P.O., 27-9-1 (1918); after Ernest Ashley, postmaster.
- Ashville**; village 25-21-1 (P.O. 1901); after Isaac Ash, early settler from Ireland.
- Asippitti**; river, Burntwood river.
- Assapan**; lake, lat. 52° 26', Ontario boundary; also river, Poplar river; synonym for "flying squirrel" which is the local name.
- Assean**; river, Split lake, Asseyan R. on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Cree Indian name meaning "stony".
- Assiniboia**; provincial constituency and municipality, in the vicinity of Winnipeg; Assiniboia was the name given to the grant of 116,000 square miles made by the Hudson's Bay Co. to Lord Selkirk in 1811; Miles McDonell was appointed "Governor of the District of Assiniboia" in June, 1811.
- Assiniboine**; river, Red river. The name commemorates the Assiniboine Indians called by La Verendrye, 1730 "Assiniboils" and by Governor Knight of York factory 1715 "Stone Indians". Assiniboine is the name of an Indian tribe and is derived from *assine* a stone and *bwan*, native name of the Sioux, hence Stony Sioux; name possibly given because they used heated

stones in cooking their food. Du Creux's map of 1660 shows Assinipoualacus fl. connecting lake Nipigon with other lakes to the west. On Chatelain's map of 1719 lake of the Woods is called "lac des Assenipoils" and Pigeon river "R. des Assenipoils", while Chaussegros de Lery's map 1734 shows "lac Ouinipigon ou des Assinibouenes"; all these names betoken the presence of the Assinibouine Indians at or near these places. On Chaussegros de Lery's map, 1734, the Assinibouine river is called "rivière St. Charles". The first occurrence of the name "rivière des Assibiboilles" is in La Verendrye's journal for 1738-39; La Verendrye also refers to the forks of the Assinibouine and Red rivers as "la fourche des Assiliboiles". David Thompson uses the name Stone Indian river; the names Red or Upper Red river also occur in early maps and journals. Henry Kelsey in his journal 6 August, 1691, refers to a river "Mith . . .", which word may be miskwa, meaning red, and refer to the Assinibouine. In his life of Verendrye, St. Boniface, 1916, Prud'homme says: "If we accept the tradition prevailing among the Indians, the Assinibouine River was in former times called the Castor (Beaver) River. The first explorers who understood but imperfectly the Cree dialect mistook 'Amusqua Sipi', which means Beaver River, for 'Misqua Sipi', which means Red River. But the north arm of the Assinibouine nevertheless, kept its name of Beaver River, Amusqua, the name which it has kept till the present day. But, while the notion existing at that time was that the Red River emptied into the Assinibouine at Winnipeg, La Verendrye called that part of the Red known in that period as 'La Sablonniere', extending from the city of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg, 'Misqua Sipi', or Red River. He changed the name of the Assinibouine from the old designation to the one it now bears, out of consideration for the Assinibouine nation through whose hunting grounds it flows."

Assinika; lake, lat. 52° 15', long. 95° 45', and river, Poplar river; Cree Indian for "stony".

Aswapiswanan; lake, lat. 54° 15', long. 95° 45'; Cree Indian name meaning "watching for swans".

Athapap; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929); corruption of Athapapuskow.

Athapapuskow; lake and river, 64-28-1; Cree Indian name meaning "rock on both sides".

Atik; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929); Cree Indian name for "caribou".

Atikameg; lake, northeast of The Pas. Cree Indian name meaning "whitefish".

Atim; lake, 40-13-1; Cree Indian name meaning "dog".

Atkinson; point, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after a family of the name.

Aubigny; P.O., 6-2-E. (1885).

Austin; village, 11-11-1; named by the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General on his western trip, 1881, when the track was being laid, after Sidney Austin, correspondent of the London *Graphic*; earlier known as Three Creeks.

Babcock; C.N.R. station, 6-8-1 (1916); after the president and manager of the Commercial Cement Co. which has a plant here.

Back; H.B.R. station at mile 434.9 from The Pas (1929); after Admiral Sir George Back (1796-1878), Arctic explorer.

- Bad Woods**; left bank of Assiniboine river, above Portage la Prairie. "A name given to a woody district about 30 miles long, by the buffalo hunters in 1852, who in consequence of the floods of that year could not pass to their crossing place at the Grand Rapids of the Assiniboine by the Plain Prairie Road. There were 400 carts in the band and the hunters were compelled to cut a road through the forest of small aspens which form the Bad Woods to enable them to reach the high Buffalo Prairies. The labour occupied them several days and will be long remembered in the settlements in consequence of the misery entailed on the children and women" (Hind); la Grande Trembliere of John Macdonell and the younger Henry.
- Baden**; C.N.R. station 44-26-1 (1904); after General Baden Powell, defender of Mafeking during the South African war; Powell and Mafeking are adjacent stations.
- Badger**; village, 3-11-E. (C.N.R. 1899); after the animal; a trapping country.
- Baffin**; C.N.R. station 19-10-1 (1922); presumably after Wm. Baffin, the famous Arctic explorer; died 1622.
- Bagot**; village, 11-9-1; named 1881 by the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General, after his aide de camp, Capt. the Hon. W. R. Bagot, Staffordshire Yeomanry, later Baron Bagot.
- Baie St. Paul**; parish; there was a post office of the name in 1871.
- Baldur**; village, 5-14-1 (1888); an Icelandic settlement; after Baldur, son of Odin, who typified the nobler qualities of human nature.
- Balmoral**; village, 15-2-E. (P.O. 1879); after Balmoral Castle, Royal residence, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
- Balsam Bay**; village, 17-7-E. (P.O. 1887); from a thick grove of balsam trees.
- Banksian**; river, flowing across Ontario boundary into Island lake; the Banksian pine grows in the region.
- Bannerman**; village, 1-18-1 (1906); originally a G.N.R. station name; probably after Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (1836-1908), Prime Minister of Great Britain 1905-08.
- Banting**; village, 8-17-1 (P.O. 1895); after T. E. M. Banting, postmaster.
- Baragar**; C.P.R. station, 10-18-1 (1928); earlier Asylum; after Dr. C. A. Baragar, Medical Supt., Brandon Mental Hospital.
- Barkfield**; P.O., 4-6-E (1917).
- Barnsley**; village, 7-4-1 (P.O. 1887); presumably after Barnsley, Yorkshire, England.
- Barrier**; lake, Saskatchewan boundary; name originally applied to a stream flowing from Cumberland lake through Barrier lake into the Saskatchewan; the reference is to a fishing Wier set across this stream; translation of the Cree Indian name *pichipuwagansis*, T.
- Barrows**; village, 45-27-1 (P.O. 1904); after F. G. Barrows, secretary of lumber company operating on Red Deer lake.
- Bartlett**; lake; named 1920 by B. W. Waugh, D.L.S., after a fire ranger.
- Bascul**; marsh, east of St. Boniface.
- Basswood**; village, 15-19-1 (P.O. 1886); from a pond fringed with black poplar mistakenly called basswood by early travellers.
- Baudette**; C.N.R. station; after nearby pioneer settlers of the name.
- Bayend**; P.O., 26-12-1 (1928); near a bay of lake Manitoba.

Bayly; lake, 75-2-E (1921); after G. S. Bayly, D.L.S.

Bayly; lake, lat. 54° 50', long. 94° 35', Wolf river (1928); after C. Bayly, Hudson's Bay Co., manager at Gods lake.

Baynham; C.N.R. station, 4-10-E (1924).

Bayton; P.O. 26-8-1 (1913); on Watchorn bay, lake Manitoba.

Beachside; C.P.R. station 18-4-E (1924); on the beach of lake Winnipeg.

Beaconia; village, 17-7-E (C.N.R. 1918).

Beaconsfield; P.O., 6-9-1 (P.O. 1879); after Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-81); Prime Minister of Great Britain 1868, and 1874-80.

Beaman; P.O., 11-4-E (1914).

Bear; lake, lat. 55° 07', long. 96° 00'; translation of the Indian name "muskwa."

Beardy; island, lake Winnipegosis; named about 1888 by J. B. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey, after an Indian, John Beardy, then living on Shoal river.

Bears; C.P.R. station (1915); after A. H. Bears, B. & B. master.

Bears Head; hill, 12-8-1; on Hind expedition map, 1859.

Beaudry; C.N.R. station, 10-1-1 (1908); after Father Beaudry, active in colonisation work.

Beauséjour; town, 12-7-E (C.P.R. 1877); French name; so given because a good camping place, being on rising ground.

Beautiful Plains; provincial constituency; the present village of Arden (*q.v.*) was known as Beautiful Plains in 1874.

Beaver; village, 12-10-1 (P.O. 1881); on Beaver creek; resort for beaver.

Beaver fort; Hudson's Bay Co. post before 1821 near the mouth of Qu'Appelle river.

Beckville; P.O., 19-10-1 (1913); after Larus J. Beck, postmaster.

Bede; village, 5-26-1 (C.P.R. 1906); Ruty P.O. name till 1925.

Bedford; C.N.R. station, 5-9-E (1899); after the 11th Duke of Bedford.

Begg; lake, lat. 55° 48', long. 97° 10'; after Alex. Begg, author of *History of the Northwest*.

Bélair; village, 19-7-E (C.N.R. 1916); a euphonious name given by the district engineer of the railway company.

Bélanger; river, lake Winnipeg; named, 1899, by J. B. Tyrrell, after Horace Bélanger, chief factor, Hudson's Bay Co.; Little Black on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Lesser Beaver rivulet on D. Thompson map, 1813-14.

Belcher; H. B. R. station at mile 451.5 from The Pas (1929); after Admiral Sir Edward Belcher (1799-1877) the noted Arctic explorer.

Belcourt; P.O., Baie St. Paul parish; a "new settlement" in 1874; after Rev. G. A. Belcourt, Roman Catholic missionary, author of "*Mon Itinéraire du Lac des Deux-Montagnes à la Rivière Rouge en 1831.*"

Bell, creek, Oak lake, 8-25-1.

Bell; lake and river, lake Winnipegosis, 43-24-1.

Belleau House; North West Co. trading post, between Swan and Assiniboine rivers; in charge of Pierre Belleau in September, 1797, when visited by David Thompson (T).

Bellevue; village 7-25-1 (P.O. 1884).

Bellhampton; P.O., 20-12-1 (1907); after Mrs. Bell, early settler.

Bellsite; P.O., 42-25-1; on Bell river.

- Belmont**; village, 5-15-1; a "new settlement" in 1878; named at the request of John O. Bell, first settler, who built on a bluff and requested that the station be called Bellsmount by the Northern Pacific Ry. Co.; P.O. name Craigilea till 1891.
- Bénard**; village, 11-3-1 (C.N.R. 1888-89); after Senator Aimé Bénard, who brought and improved a large farm here; P.O. changed, 1912, from Beaudryville, which after Achille Beaudry, postmaster.
- Benito**; village, 34-29-1 (P.O. 1903).
- Bennett**; W.S. & L.W. Ry. station, 13-2E.
- Bennett**; lake, 52-10-E (1928) after the late Floyd Bennett, airman.
- Berens**; river and island, lake Winnipeg; Berens river on map of the district of Assiniboia, 1811, showing Earl of Selkirk's land grant; after Joseph Berens, Governor, Hudson's Bay Co., 1812-22; the Cree Indian name is *omimi sibi* or Pigeon river, although the latter name is now applied exclusively to the river 7 miles south; the source of both rivers is Family lake.
- Berens River**; P.O., 39-3-E (1900); also Indian reserve of Swampy Cree.
- Beresford**; lake, 22-16-E., Manigotagan river, 1920; after H. G. Beresford, D.L.S., M.L.A., surveyor of mineral claims in the district.
- Beresford**; village, 9-21-1 (P.O. 1884); probably after Lord Charles Beresford, commander of H.M.S. gunboat *Condor* during the bombardment of Alexandria, July 11, 1882.
- Bergen**; C.P.R. station, 11-2-E (1884); earlier Winnipeg West; probably after Bergen, city, Norway.
- Bergfeld**; Mennonite village, 5-5-E; described in 1876 as a "new settlement" German for "hill field".
- Bergman**; C.P.R. station, 2-2-1.
- Berlo**; P.O., 20-3-E (1913).
- Bernic**; lake, 17-15-E; named about 1913 by John Francis, D.L.S.; combination of parts of the names of members of his party.
- Bernice**; C.P.R. station, 5-26-1 (1906).
- Berry**; lake, 67-17-1.
- Bethany**; village, 15-17-1 (C.N.R. 1904); early settlers came from Bethany, Ontario.
- Bethel**; P.O., 18-18-1 (1923); name suggested by the postmaster's brother, a home missionary in Manitoba.
- Beulah**; village, 15-26-1 (P.O. 1882); after the novel of the same name by Augusta J. Evans Wilson recently read by the postmaster, W. A. Doyle.
- Beverly**; G.N.R. station, 7-20-1.
- Bidou**; lake, Manigotagan river (1920); after Bidou Quesnel, settler on the river.
- Bield**; village, 26-27-1 (1913); name suggested by Rev. Andrew Chisholm, postmaster; Scottish word meaning "shelter"; the village is situated in the valley dividing Duck mountain and Riding mountains.
- Bifrost**; P.O., 22-3-1 (opened 1913, closed 1928); also municipality (1908); the name is taken from the Norse mythology and means the rainbow or the bridge that every warrior had to cross from this life to the coming life; only those who met their death by arms in war had the privilege of walking "bifrost."

- Bignell**; Indian reserve of The Pas band of Swampy Crees, 52-23-1.
- Bignell**; lake, 68-29-1; after M. Bignell, guide.
- Binney**; C.P.R. station, 3-9-1 (1908); after R. M. Binney, roadmaster; earlier Sixmile Spur.
- Binscarth**; village, 19-28-1 (P.O. 1883); after a farm for pure-bred stock established in the vicinity by the Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Co. of which William Bain Scarth was the founder and manager.
- Birch**; island, lake Manitoba; northeast of Cornish island; from a bluff of birch trees on it.
- Birch Bay**; village, 29-8-1 (P.O. 1919).
- Birch River**; village, 39-26-1 (1911) and municipality.
- Bird**; H. B. R. station at mile 347.64 from The Pas (1928); after F. W. Bird, M.P., for Nelson.
- Birds Hill**; village, 11-4-E; (P.O. 1879); earlier Roseneath; after the Honourable Curtis J. Bird, M.D., who lived and practised medicine hereabouts; member of the first Provincial Legislature of Manitoba; speaker of the Legislature, 1873-74; died in London, England, 1876.
- Bird River**; P.O., 17-13-E. (1913).
- Birdtail**; creek, Assiniboine river, 15-27-1; also P.O. 20-25-1 (1915); Bird Tail R. on map of Assiniboia, 1811.
- Birdtail Creek**; Indian Reserve, of Birdtail Sioux, 15-27-1.
- Birnie**; village, 17-15-1; after John Birnie, early settler; in the early 1880's his home was open to land seekers; a little store was opened and known as "Birnie's place".
- Birtle**; town, 17-26-1, municipality and provincial constituency (P.O. 1879); contraction of Birdtail.
- Bisgrove**; lake, 25-26-1 (1921); after J. F. Bisgrove, member of survey party.
- Bissett**; P.O., 23-13-E. (1927); after Dr. E. D. R. Bissett, M.P. for Springfield.
- Bjarnason**; island, 23-10-1, lake Manitoba; after a settler who cuts hay on the island.
- Black**; island, lake Winnipeg; Grand Island on Palliser map, 1865.
- Black**; river, 21-9-E., lake Winnipeg. Black rivulet on D. Thompson map, 1813-14.
- Blackdale**; P.O., 13-3-E. (1915).
- Blank**; lake, 83-1-E. (1915); a survey party under A. H. Hawkins, D.L.S., were advised that an old trail started from the northwest end of the lake; this they failed to find and having drawn blank so named the lake.
- Blanshard**; municipality, west of Minnedosa (1883); after Blanshard township, Perth county, Ontario, where Wm. Miller, first secretary treasurer had also been secretary treasurer before moving to Manitoba.
- Bloodstone**; rapid, Churchill river above Sispik lake; translation of Indian name; probably referring to garnets in the rocks.
- Bloodvein**; river, 32-6-E, lake Winnipeg; Blood rivulet on D. Thompson map 1813-14; from the red veins in the granite of its bed.
- Bloom**; C.N.R. station, 12-8-1 (1908); earlier Barr; refer to Arona.
- Bluff Creek**; P.O. 21-10-1 (1910).
- Blumenfeld**; Mennonite village, 1-4-1; German for "flower field".

- Blumengart**; Mennonite village, 2-3-1; described as a "new settlement" in 1876. German for "flower garden".
- Blumenort**; Mennonite village, 1-2-1; on 1881 map. German for "flower place" or "flower nook".
- Bohdan**; P.O., 29-22-1 (1915); christian name of Ukraine statesman.
- Bois (lac du)**; lake, 15-13-E.
- Bois (pointe du)**; point, Winnipeg river, 15-14-E; point des Bois on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Boissevain**; town, 3-20-1 (1886); after Adolph Boissevain, senior member of the firm of Adolph Boissevain and Co. of Amsterdam, through whom, in the early years of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. its shares were introduced to European markets.
- Bone**; lake, 5-17-1; this lake together with Overend lake, Pelican lake, Lorne lake, Louise lake, Rock lake and Swan lake of the Pembina chain were named by the French traders lacs des Placottes, a translation of an Indian name; these "flat ribs" were really the long curved spinous processes of the buffalo shoulder vertebrae which support the hump, which the long narrow curved lakes were considered to resemble; the French name was variously translated into English Buffalo-rib, Flat-rib, Rib-bone (and by mistake Ribband) and Back-fat lakes; of all the lakes Bone Lake alone retains a part at least of the old name "Rib-bone". (D.A.S.); lacs du Placotte of the younger Henry, 5 September, 1800; Pembina or Rib lakes of Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Bonnet (lac du) (portage du)**; lake and portage, Winnipeg river; name in Derouen itinerary about 1760. Sir Alex. Mackenzie says the name was originally applied to the portage "from a custom the Indians have of crowning stones laid in a circle with wreaths of herbage and branches".
- Bonnie Doon**; P.O., 14-4-1; called a "new settlement" in 1878; after the Scottish song.
- Boss**; hill, south bank of Assiniboine river in sec. 17, 10-25-1, 200 feet above the river; the name has also been applied in Sec. 2, 10-27-1.
- Bosshill**; creek, Assiniboine river, 10-25-1; both names Boss hill and Boshill creek are on Palliser Expedition map, 1865, and Hind Expedition map, 1859; Boss hill on D. Thompson map; montagne la Bosse on map of Assiniboia, 1811; the hill gave its name to the North West Co. trading post built about 1790; this was so well known that Larocque calls the Assiniboine river Rivière Fort de la Bosse; *refer to* Montagne à la Bosse.
- Bottle**; lake, 19-20-1; translation of the Indian name.
- Boulton**; municipality, east of Dropmore (1884); after Lt.-Col. the Hon. Charles Arkell Boulton (1841-1900), who began farming here in 1881; took a very active part in opposition to the Riel rebellions of 1869-70 and 1885; author of *Reminiscences of the Northwest Rebellion*, Toronto, 1886; Senator, 1889.
- Boundary**; creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Husavick; part of the boundary between the municipalities of Gimli and St. Andrews.
- Boundary Park**; C.P.R. station, 18-4-E (1909); near the boundary of the property owned by the railway company.
- Bourbon**; river. *Refer to* Saskatchewan.

Bowden; lake, 68-8-1; after W. A. Bowden, some time Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

Bowsman; river and village, 38-27-1 (P.O. 1901); named by J. B. Tyrrell, after the bowsman of his canoe.

Boyne; river. *Refer to Morris.*

Brahant; point, lake Winnipegosis, 36-17-1, named by J. B. Tyrrell, after A. G. Brabant, fur commissioner, Hudson's Bay Co., died 1928, who in 1889 was in charge of a fur trading post on the west side of Lake Winnipegosis.

Bracken; lake, 51-18-1; after Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba.

Bradburn; lake, lat. 52° 12', Ontario-Manitoba boundary; after Philip Bradburn, member of Boundary Survey party, 1922.

Bradburn; G.N.R. station, 7-5-1.

Bradbury; C.P.R. station, 13-5-E; after the late Hon. G. H. Bradbury, member of the Senate of Canada.

Bradbury; river, 34-5-E; lake Winnipeg (1915); Split river is the name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Bradwardine; village, 12-22-1 (P.O. 1884); after a character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Waverley".

Brandon; city, 10-19-1; P.O. opened 1 November, 1880; *refer to Brandon House.*

Brandon; hills, 8-18-1; Deers head hill of the younger Henry; Moose Head mountains or Blue hills of Brandon on Hind Expedition map, 1859.

Brandon House; the Hudson's Bay Company's post in the area centering at the mouth of the Souris River, which gave its name to the present city of Brandon had three sites; it was founded in the fall of 1793 by Donald (or Mad) McKay on the south bank of the Assiniboine river about two miles above the mouth of the Souris river. Later it was moved to the north bank and here it continued until about 1818, when on account of half-breed raids during the "Pemmican War" it was moved to the south side of the river and so near that the two sites are actually in the same quarter-section, though with the river between them. After the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co. with the North West Co. in 1821 the earlier site was again occupied until 1824, when it was finally abandoned; in October 1828 a third site was chosen about 12 miles up the river in what is now the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 29 of 9-17-1, as the crow flies about ten miles below the present city; the fort then built by Francis Heron was occupied until 1832 when it was finally abandoned. (D. A. Stewart.) Brandon House was probably named after the 8th Duke of Hamilton (1756-99), the head of the house of Douglas, who in 1782 took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Brandon, Suffolk, England. Everything goes to show that the family held largely of Hudson's Bay Co. stock before Thos. Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, came into his inheritance in 1799 and that he was led to take steps to visit Ruperts Land from this circumstance.

Breland; lake, lat. 55° 00', long. 96° 10'; after Pascal Breland, who was admitted Councillor of Assiniboia, 1857.

Brenda; municipality, west of Deloraine (1900); after Brenda, daughter of Major A. Cates of Napinka, who took an active part in having the municipality incorporated; Brenda is one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Pirate*.

- Brereton**; lake and C.N.R. station 10-14-E; lake known by this name in 1882; after Capt. Brereton, a supply officer during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Ry.
- Bridgar**; H.B.R. station at mile 218.85 from The Pas (1928); after John Bridgar, Governor in 1682 of Hudson's Bay Co. post, later known as York factory.
- Brightstone**; P.O., 15-10-E (1913); after a nearby stony hill from which one can see a great distance.
- Britton**; lake, Loon river, lat. $55^{\circ} 55'$, long $101^{\circ} 50'$ (1928); after George Britton, D.L.S.
- Broad Valley**; village, 23-2-1 (P.O. 1909); describes the situation of the village.
- Brochet**; trading post and settlement, north end of Reindeer lake; French for "pike."
- Brokenhead**; river, lake Winnipeg, 16-6-E; name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; R à la Tête Ouverte on Andrew Russell map, 1858; the river has two heads.
- Brokenhead**; P.O., 14-8-E (1886); and municipality.
- Brookdale**; village, 12-16-1 (P.O. 1882); a creek runs through the district.
- Brooklands**; village; a brook flows through the village.
- Broomhill**; village, 5-27-1 (P.O. 1892); the name refers to broom on a knoll, which later was killed by frost.
- Brown**; P.O., 1-6-1; after H. B. Brown, Morden, one time hotel-keeper.
- Brown Bear**; peak, about 23-17-1; shown on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Bru**; P.O., 6-13-1; Icelandic name meaning "bridge"; referring to a bridge built across Oak creek which runs through the settlement; the P.O. was near the bridge; now closed.
- Brumlie**; village, 15-22-1 (C.N.R. 1911); name suggested by D. Saunders, a Scottish settler; Hyndman P.O. name till 1920; may be after Broomlee seat and railway station, Peeblesshire, Scotland.
- Bruneau**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 02'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$; after Francois Bruneau, admitted Councillor of Assiniboia, 1853.
- Brunkild**; village, 7-1-1 (P.O. 1903); Brunhild in Norse legend is a Valkyr who won Sigurd for Gunnar.
- Bruxelles**; P.O., 6-11-1; after the capital of Belgium; a Belgian settlement started in 1892.
- Buchan**; C.P.R. station, 13-9-E (1901); after Lt.-Col. Lawrence Buchan, who served with the 90th Regiment in the Rebellion of 1885.
- Buckingham**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 43'$, long. $97^{\circ} 15'$; after Wm. Buckingham, founder with Wm. Caldwell, of the *Nor-wester*, the first newspaper in Manitoba.
- Budd**; H.B. station, at mile 30.08 from The Pas (1928); after Rev. Henry Budd, early Church of England missionary, ordained 1852.
- Buffalo**; bay and point, 1-17-E, lake of the Woods; a buffalo which had strayed from the plains was killed at the point. (J. J. Bigsby, *The Shoe and Canoe*, 1850).
- Buffalo Point**; I.R., 1-17-E, of Northwest Angle band.
- Buffaloes' Tent**; a spot on Plum river, described by the younger Henry, 28 August, 1800, as "where a few stunted willows and chance elms grow half-way between Pembina mountains and Red river."

- Bulger**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 03'$, long. $97^{\circ} 20'$; after Andrew Bulger, Governor of Assiniboia, 1822-23.
- Bull**; head, lake Winnipeg, 30-6-E; Buffalo head on D. Thompson map, 1815-16; Bull's head on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; Alex. Henry, 1775, speaks of "the island called the Buffalo's head." Buache map, 1754, shows "Détroit de la tête de Boeuf."
- Bunclody**; village, 7-20-1 (1905); named by Geo. McGill an early settler from Bunclody Bridge, Ireland; Bunclody is only 100 yards from a bridge over the Souris river.
- Bunn**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 50'$, long. $97^{\circ} 20'$; after John Bunn, M.D., Sheriff of Assiniboia; admitted Councillor of Assiniboia, 1836.
- Burnbank**; P.O., 13-28-1 (1887).
- Burnside**; village, 11-8-1; (P.O. 1871); on Rat creek, a Scottish settlement; named by Kenneth McKenzie, an early settler who was afterwards M.L.A.
- Burntwood**; lake and river, on Arrowsmith map, 1796; translation of the Cree Indian name *wipiskow sipi*. T.
- Burriss**; lake, lat. $51^{\circ} 21'$, Ontario-Manitoba boundary; after Edward Burriss, member of Boundary survey party, 1922.
- Burton**; island, west of Berens island, lake Winnipeg (1903); after the tug *Frank Burton*.
- Bushkega**; island, lake Winnipeg; also point on mainland to south, 36-3-1; Bushkega Is. on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; Bushkeega pt. on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Butler village**; P.O., 9-29-1 (1908); after M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Railways, 1905-1910; Butler Station is the P.O. name; Iola P.O. till 1 October, 1910.
- Button**; H.B.R. station, at mile 114.61 from The Pas (1928); after Admiral Sir Thomas Button who wintered in Nelson river, 1612-13, and who was the first to raise the British flag in what is now Manitoba.
- Byng**; P.O., 23-12-1 (1922); after General Julian, 1st Viscount Byng of Vimy, Governor General of Canada, 1921-26.
- Bylot**; H.B.R. station, at mile 485.61 from The Pas (1929); after Robert Bylot, Arctic explorer, Master of the *Discovery* in 1615-16; also served with Hudson in his last voyage and with Button and Gibbons—always in the *Discovery*.
- Cabot**; C.N.R. station, 10-1-1 (1908); after John Cabot, the discoverer of North America in 1497.
- Caddy**; lake, 10-17-E (1925); after J. S. Caddy, construction engineer, Canadian Pacific Ry.
- Cadzow**; C.P.R. station, 3-20-1 (1910); Cadzow is a village in Lanarkshire, Scotland; near are the ruins of Cadzow castle, the original baronial residence of the Hamilton family.
- Caleb**; point, lake Manitoba, 18-9-1; after Caleb Anderson, early settler.
- Calf**; mountain, 3-7-1; the Calf's Tent hill is the name on Hind Expedition map, 1859; the younger Henry, August 28, 1800, calls it Buffalo Head and 13 August, 1807, Tête de Boeuf.

- Calico**; island, Saskatchewan river, 48-15-1; "so named in 1872, when the first river steamer went to pieces in the rapids and her cargo containing a large quantity of calico was spread out upon the island to dry" (Russell; Explorations in Far North, p. 33).
- Caliento**; village, 2-8-E (C.N.R. 1907); Icelandic for "village."
- Calrin**; C.N.R. station, 10-1-1 (1911).
- Cameron**; bay, 46-21-1, lake Winnipegosis.
- Cameron**; municipality, Souris river; after the Hon. J. D. Cameron, Attorney General of the Province, 1896-1900.
- Cameron**; village, 1-27-1 (1903); after A. E. Cameron of Cameron and Ducau, implement dealers, Melita, owner of the land on which the village is situated.
- Camper**; village, 24-6-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after the Rev. Father Camper, O.M.I., who visited the village as a missionary during a period of more than thirty years.
- Camperville**; P.O., 35-19-1 (1905).
- Camp Hughes**; C.P.R. station, 10-16-1 (1915); after General Sir Sam Hughes; earlier Sewell, which name was given in 1881 by the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General, after a member of his staff, Capt. Sewell.
- Camp Morton**; village, 20-4-E (1924); earlier Faux: Haas was the P.O. name till 1925; after Father Morton, parish priest, St. Mary's church, Winnipeg, who erected buildings here to serve as a summer resort for boys and girls.
- Carberry**; town, 10-14-1 (1882); after Carberry, tower, Musselburgh, Scotland, seat of Lord Elphinstone; named by J. J. Hill, when going over the Canadian Pacific railway, during construction, with other directors and Lord Elphinstone; De Winton was the P.O. name from 1881 to 1882.
- Cardale**; village, 14-21-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after John Cardale, early settler.
- Cardinal**; village, 6-9-1.
- Carey**; village, 5-4-E (C.P.R. 1900); after the owner of the land.
- Carillon**; provincial constituency; after fort Carillon, lake Champlain, which was successfully defended by Montcalm against the British in 1758.
- Carlowrie**; P.O., 3-4-E; after Carlowrie castle, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.
- Carman**; town, 6-5-1 (P.O. 1880); after Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., who in 1880 was stationed in Belleville and was Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.
- Carnegie**; village, 11-20-1 (P.O. 1903); after Wm. Carnegie, owner of land, second cousin of Andrew Carnegie, the ironmaster.
- Carrick**; C.N.R. station, 3-11-E (1908); after Lt.-Col. J. J. Carrick, ex-Mayor of Port Arthur, who at the time represented Port Arthur in the Ontario Legislative Assembly; earlier Spurgrove; Spurgrove P.O. is here.
- Carroll**; lake, lat. 51° 06', Ontario boundary; after John Carroll, D.L.S., member of Boundary survey party, 1921-22.
- Carroll**; village, 7-19-1; after A. H. Carroll, postmaster; called Carrolton from 1884 to 1893.
- Carrot**; river, Saskatchewan river; name used by the younger Henry, 24 August, 1808; Root R. on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; after the wild root, *psoralea esculenta*, the esquebois or pomme de terre of the French halfbreeds, which is white when skinned and "when boiled is tolerably good eating"; Prud'homme suggests that the river was named by the younger La Verendrye about 1750.

Carscallen; point, 38-6-1, lake Winnipeg.

Cartier; C.N.R. station south of Winnipeg (1904) and municipality west of Winnipeg; after Sir George Cartier, 1814-73, one of the fathers of Confederation.

Cartwright; village, 2-14-1 (P.O. 1882); after Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, Dominion Minister of Finance, 1873-78.

Castle Point; P.O., 10-13-1 (1923).

Cat; head, lake Winnipeg, 36-1-1. Cat head on map of Assiniboia, 1811; tête aux Pishaux, the younger Henry, 17 August, 1808; "some of the Swampys say Cat Head is so named because an Indian hunter was killed there by falling over the precipice while chasing a wild cat or lynx. The profile of the upper or overhanging portion of the cliff bears a singular resemblance to the 'cat head' of a ship." (J. A. Fleming.)

Catfish; river and point, lake Winnipeg; river name on Fidler map.

Cat-fishing; lake, lat. 56° 35', long. 95° 25'; translation of the Cree Indian name *piscw pikwagan sakahigan* "lynx-fishing lake".

Cauchon; lake, lat 55° 25', long. 96° 30' (1930); after Hon. J. E. Cauchon, (1816-85), Lt. Governor of Manitoba, 1877-82; an ardent supporter of Confederation; author of "*L'Union des Provinces de l'Amerique Britannique du Nord*".

Cavanagh; lake, lat. 51° 52', Ontario-Manitoba boundary; after John Cavanagh, member of the Boundary Survey party, 1922.

Cawdor; C.N.R. station, 14-9-1 (1907); formerly known as The Landing; after Lord Cawdor or after Cawdor castle, Nairn, Scotland.

Caye; C.N.R. station, 12-9-1 (1908); after Geo. W. Caye, purchasing agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., later assistant to the Vice-President and General Manager; refer to Arona.

Cayer; P.O., 26-12-1 (1914); after N. K. Cayer, postmaster.

Cedar; lake; "this lake takes its name from the small Cedar Wood growing on its banks and which is not found further north or eastward". (D. Thompson's Narrative, J. B. Tyrrell, p. 435) known to the French as lac Bourbon; lac Bourbon or Cedar lake, the younger Henry, 21 August, 1808.

Cedar Lake; P.O. (1905).

Cedarkine; P.O., 14-9-E (1917).

Channing; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929); after the Vice-President, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.

Charlebois; H.B.R. station, at mile 364.9 from The Pas (1929); after Msgr. O. Charlebois, R.C. Bishop of Keewatin.

Charleswood; P.O. (1910) and municipality; earlier Kelheau; in the parish of St. Charles and thickly wooded.

Charlette; lake, lat. 55° 08', long. 101° 04'; after Philippe Charlette, an Indian who was the first to stake claims at the lake.

Chater; village, 10-18-1 (C.P.R. 1881); name suggested by the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General of Canada after his aide de camp, Capt. Vernon Chater, 91st Argyllshire Highlanders; the Marquess visited Manitoba in 1881.

Chatfield; lake and village, 21-1-1; also municipality; after Geo. H. Chatfield, postmaster; P.O. opened 1905.

Chatham House; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post on Wintering lake; Wm. Cook was there 1792 (Tyrrell, Thompson, lxvi); shown on Arrowsmith map, 1821.

Chemahawin; Indian reserve of Swampy Crees, Cedar lake; Cree Indian name meaning "scene-net fishing place".

Cherry; island, lake Manitoba; from the wild cherries on it.

Chesnaye; H.B.R. station, at mile 469.87 from The Pas (1929); after Aubert de la Chesnaye, fur trader of Quebec and founder of the Compagnie du Nord in 1679; despatched Radisson and Groseillers in 1682 to Hayes river in the Ships Ste. Anne and St. Pierre.

Chester; municipality, south of Whitewater lake.

Childs; lake, 30-26-1; translation of Indian name.

Chitek; lake and creek, 40-14-1; Cree Indian name meaning "pelican"; Pelican lake on Palliser map, 1865.

Chortitza; Mennonite village, 2-4-E; a "new settlement" in 1876.

Chortitz; Mennonite village, 7-5-E; a "new settlement" in 1875; after Chortitza, the Russian peninsula, on which, more than 150 years ago, the first Mennonite village and settlement in Russia was founded and which became the headquarters of the Mennonites of that period.

Christie; C.N.R. station, 1-2-E (1904); after George Christie, landowner and farmer.

Chumah; C.P.R. station, 14-24-1; there was a post office Chumah in 1884.

Churchill; river, the Danish naval officer Munk wintered here 1619-20, whence the name Danish river; the name Churchill was given by the Hudson's Bay Co. for whom Capt. John Abraham established a post from York factory in 1686, naming post and river after Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, who had been elected Governor of the Company in the previous year; Jérémie, 1720, gives a Cree Indian name as *Manoteusibi* or Stranger's river (Mantawe sepe, Watkins), referring to the visit of the Danes. The oldest Indian name of the river is Missinipi or big river, a name that is found in the York factory journal for 1714. The river received another name in 1775 when Joseph Frobisher from Montreal reached its upper waters and intercepted Indians bound with furs for the "English" post (Churchill) on the bay and called it English river. The river was known to the Chipewyan Indians as the *Tzandeze* or metal river (Tyrrell, Thompson, p. 128).

Churchill; post and railway terminal, Churchill river.

Clandeboyce; village, 15-4-E; the scenery suggested "the lovely woods of Clandeboyce", Lord Dufferin's seat in Ireland. The Muckles, the earliest settlers came from Ireland; described as a "new settlement" in 1874.

Clandeboyce; bay, 15-5-1, lake Manitoba.

Clangula; lake, 25-9-E (1921); after the golden-eye duck (*glaucionetta clangula*).

Clan William; village, 16-17-1 (P.O. 1882); also municipality; Lamontagne was the name asked for, Clan William that given by the P.O. Dept.

Clark; harbour and point, lake Winnipeg, 36-5-1 (1898); after David Clark, of Reid and Clark, who had a fishing station at the mouth of Dauphin river.

Clark Beach; P.O., 19-18-1 (1927); after the builder of the first cottage here.

- Clarke**; lake and creek, Muhigan river, 66-7-1 (1927); after Roger Clarke, D.L.S.
- Clarkleigh**; village, 19-5-1 (P.O. 1885); after James Clark, postmaster.
- Clausen**; lake, 76-3-E.; named by A. E. Glover, D.L.S., 1921, after L. Clausen, a member of his survey party.
- Clayton**; lake, lat. $51^{\circ} 40'$, near the Ontario boundary (1923); after Flying Officer Clayton, R.C.A.F., who landed on this lake.
- Clear**; lake, 20-19-1.
- Clearwater**; river, Nelson river; translation of the Indian name.
- Clearwater**; village, 2-12-1 (P.O. 1882); descriptive of the clear waters; compare Crystal City in the same township.
- Clematis**; P.O., 19-1-1 (1916); after the flower.
- Clementi**; lake, 8-19-1; named after Clementi Smith who used to camp here. (Archbishop Matheson).
- Cloverleaf**; village, 12-7-E (C.P.R. 1911); from clover on the ridges.
- Coatstone**; C.N.R. station, 2-23-1 (1914).
- Cobham**; lake and river, north branch of Severn river (1929); after Sir Allan Cobham, British airman.
- Colby**; C.N.R. station, 17-12-1 (1916); after an early settler.
- Cold Springs**; P.O., 20-5-1 (P.O. 1889-92).
- Coldwell**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 25'$, long. $97^{\circ} 18'$, after Wm. Coldwell, founder with Wm. Buckingham of the *Nor'Wester*, the first newspaper in Manitoba.
- Coldwell**; municipality, east of lake Manitoba (1912); after George Coldwell, then Municipal Commissioner of Manitoba, afterwards Minister of Education.
- Coleman**; island, Sagemace bay, lake Winnipegosis; named by J. B. Tyrrell after Prof. A. P. Coleman, Toronto, the geologist.
- Colen**; lake, lat. $54^{\circ} 35'$, long. $95^{\circ} 30'$ (1928); after Joseph Colen, Hudson's Bay Co. governor, York factory, 1798.
- Colony**; creek, so known 1874.
- Colony**; point, lake Winnipeg; so named on account of the Earl of Selkirk's colonists having remained here several days on their way to Red River (King, Narrative of a Journey to the Arctic).
- Commissioner**; island, lake Winnipeg, south of Berens island.
- Conjuring**; creek, Assiniboine river, 21-29-1; Hudson's Bay Co. Shell river post shown here on 1881 map.
- Connolly**; lake, 51-23-1 (1927); after Wm. Connolly, North West Co.; stationed at Cumberland House, 1819.
- Cook**; creek, Red river, 13-5-E; after Joseph Cook, settler about 1833, died about 1856; Sahetchwon R. on Andrew Russell map, 1858.
- Cooks Creek**; P.O., 12-5-E (P.O. 1873); empties into Red river near where Robert and Charles Cook lived.
- Cook**; lake, 68-18-1; after Jacob Cook, guide.
- Cook**; lake, 76-2-E; after Wm. Cook, Hudson's Bay Co. trader, 1800.
- Cordova**; village, 13-17-1 (1896); suggested by Hugh Jamieson, postmaster; presumably after Cordova, Spain.
- Corley**; lake, 68-20-1 (1918); named by F. J. Alcock of the Geological Survey after his assistant.

- Cormorant**; lake, 60-23-1; translation of the Indian name.
- Cormorant**; H.B.R. station at mile 45.40 from The Pas (1928).
- Cornish**; island, lake Manitoba; after a man who fished and lived there.
- Cornwallis**; municipality (1884); after a surveyor who conducted a survey party under General Ross about 1881-83.
- Cossar**; C.P.R. station, 12-21-1 (1928).
- Costes**; lake, 55-2-E, McLaughlin river, 1928; after French airman.
- Coulter**; village, 2-27-1 (1893); after F. Coulter, postmaster.
- Courchesne**; point, Winnipeg river, (1926); after early settlers of the name.
- Cowan**; river, Cormorant lake (1901); after George Cowan, settler.
- Cowan**; village, 35-23-1 (C.N.R. 1901); after William James Cowan (1850-) Ry. contractor.
- Cracknell**; village, 22-28-1 (1923); after Ed. Cracknell, conductor, Canadian Pacific Ry., Fort William, who was awarded the military medal, with bar, in the World war.
- Cram**; creek, 14-7-W; corruption of cramp, a traveller was seized with cramp while crossing the stream; name on Department of the Interior map, 1875.
- Cranberry**; lake, 65-25-1; Arrowsmith map, 1796, has "Cranbury carrying place" between these unnamed lakes and Goose lake; Cranberry lake on D. Thompson map, 1813-14; translation of the Cree Indian name "*wasugami sakahigan*."
- Cranberry Portage**; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929).
- Crandall**; village, 13-25-1 (C.P.R. 1900); after Dr. J. B. Crandall, physician and pioneer settler; Carlingville P.O. till 1901.
- Crane**; lake, river and bay, lake Manitoba, 29-13-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; translation of Indian name.
- Crane River**; P.O., 29-13-1 (1919); also Saulteaux Indian reserve.
- Cranes Breast**; translation of Indian name, a high cut bank at the confluence of Hayes river and Fox river; so called from the shape (O. Klotz in Dept. Interior, Rep. 1884 II, 30.)
- Cranmer**; C.P.R. station, 2-25-1 (1906).
- Craven**; lake, lat. 51° 13', Ontario-Manitoba boundary; after Thos. Craven, member of Boundary survey party, 1921-22.
- Crawford Park**; P.O., 20-19-1 (1923); after Chas. E. Crawford, postmaster.
- Crewe**; P.O., 17-28-1 (P.O. 1884); probably after Crewe, Cheshire, England.
- Crocus**; village, 17-18-1 (C.N.R. 1922); after Crocus Hill school which is situated on a hill covered every year with anemones (crocuses).
- Croll**; village, 4-20-1 (C.P.R. 1914).
- Cromarty**; H.B.R. station, at mile 460.7 from The Pas (1929); after a former Hudson's Bay Co. factor at fort Severn who was killed by the Indians.
- Cromer**; village, 9-28-1 (C.N.R. 1908); after Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of Cromer, British financier and diplomat; the name of the P.O. was Elm Valley till 1911.
- Cromwell**; P.O., 13-8-E (1890); the first postmaster was a great admirer of Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658).
- Cross**; lake, 10-17-E.
- Cross**; lake, 65-3-1, Nelson river; translation of the Cree Indian name given by Cocking, 1772, as Pimochickonow and meaning "it lies athwart"; Cross is the name on D. Thompson's map, 1813-14.

- Cross Lake**; P.O., 65-3-1 (1921); also Swampy Cree Indian reserve.
- Cross**; lake, Saskatchewan river, 48-15-1; on D. Thompson map, 1813-14; the Cree Indian name is *kapmatasgo gama*, T.; lac Traverse, the younger Henry, 21 August, 1808.
- Crowduck**; lake, 13-17-E; colloquial name for the cormorant; translation of the Indian name.
- Crystal City**; village, 2-12-1 (P.O. before 1883); named by Hon. Thos. Greenway, from the clearness of the water in a nearby stream.
- Culross**; village, 9-4-1 (C.P.R. 1898); after Culross, village, Fifeshire, Scotland.
- Culver**; C.P.R. station, 11-14-E (1895); after Wm. Henry Culver, Winnipeg lawyer, partner of Sir James Aikens.
- Curtis**; C.N.R. station, 11-5-1 (1904); after Smith Curtis, lawyer, Portage la Prairie, a connection of Custer of the Custer massacre.
- Cypress**; provincial constituency.
- Cypress**; river, Assiniboine river, 8-11-1; name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; mentioned by the younger Henry, 11 August, 1806.
- Cypress River**; village, 7-12-1; July 1887 P.O. guide says "late Littleton."
- Cypress North**; municipality, north of Carberry.
- Cypress South**; municipality, south of Carberry.
- Dacotah**; village, 10-2-1 (P.O. 1903); after the Dakota (Dacotah) Indians; named by Northern Pacific Ry.
- Dafoe**; lake, lat. 55° 45', long. 96° 15'; after J. W. Dafoe, editor, *Manitoba Free Press*.
- Dallas**; P.O. 28-1-1 (1913); named by P.O. Dept., Ottawa.
- Dalny**; C.P.R. station 2-26-1 (1905); earlier Corona; after Dalny, seaport, near Port Arthur, China, prominent in the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05.
- Daly**; P.O., 10-28-1 (1888) and municipality; after T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior, 1892-96.
- Dancing**; point, lake Winnipeg, 40-8-1; Broken canoe point on Arrowsmith map, 1821; pointe au Canot cassé, the younger Henry, 18 August, 1808; Dancing or Broken canoe point on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; Dancing point on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Dand**; village, 4-23-1 (1914).
- Darlingford**; village, 3-7-1 (P.O. 1882); early settlers came from Darlington, Ontario.
- Darwin**; C.P.R. station, 11-12-E (1877); after Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82), the famous scientist.
- Dauphin**; lake, 25-16-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; refer to Fort Dauphin.
- Dauphin**; river, flowing from lake Manitoba into lake Winnipeg, 34-5-1. Name on map of Assiniboia, 1811; la rivière St. Martin, Derouen itinerary; Dauphin or Little Saskatchewan on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Dauphin**; town, 25-19-1 (1897); municipality and provincial constituency; refer to Fort Dauphin.
- Davidson**; lake, lat. 50° 27', Ontario boundary; after R. D. Davidson, D.L.S., member of Boundary Survey parties, 1921-22.

Davidson; lake, 55-15-1.

Davis Point; P.O., 31-10-1 (1914).

Dawson; bay, lake Winnipegosis; named by J. B. Tyrrell, 1889, after George M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., then Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Dawson Bay; Indian reserve of Lake Winnipegosis Swampy Cree.

Dawson; W.S.L.W. Ry. station, 13-2-E.

Dawson; route, a pre-railway line of communication between Port Arthur and Winnipeg; after Simon James Dawson (1820-1902), who was appointed by the Canadian government in 1857 to explore the country from lake Superior westward and in 1868 was employed to open the present route, over which the Red River expeditionary troops passed in 1870; from 1875 to 1878 he represented Algoma in the Ontario Legislature and from 1878 to 1891 the same constituency in the House of Commons. The first stage of the route was to Shebandowan lake by a wagon road of 45 miles, constructed in 1870; from Shebandowan lake, a portage of three-quarters of a mile led to Kashaboiwe lake, whence by a portage of a mile lac des Mille Lacs was reached at its south-eastern end; from Baril bay a portage led to Baril lake, whence Brule portage led to Windigoostigwan lake; from the extreme western end of this lake French portage led to French lake, which connected by river with Pickerel lake, whence Pine portage led to Dore lake and Deux Rivières portage, and two small lakes and streams connected this lake with the larger body of water known as Sturgeon lake; the route then followed Maligne river, la Croix lake, and Namakan river and lake to Rainy lake and Rainy river to the lake of the Woods; lastly a road of 95 miles led from the Northwest Angle inlet via Oak Point settlement to Winnipeg (Red River settlement), a total distance of about 488 miles.

Deacon; G.W.W.D. station, 10-4-E; after Thomas Russ Deacon, ex-mayor of Winnipeg.

Decimal; C.P.R. station, 10-15-E; suggested by the earlier name Dot.

Decker; village, 15-24-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after W. H. Decker, on whose homestead the village is located; earlier Arrowton.

Deepdale; village, 27-29-1 (C.N.R. 1904); in a valley.

Deer; C.N.R. station, 12-10-1 (1908); after H. Deer, assistant secretary, Grand Trunk Ry., London, England; see Arona.

Deer; island, north of Hecla island, lake Winnipeg; name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Deer; lake, draining into Hayes river; "attick-sagohan or Deer lake", Anthony Hendry, 1754, *atik* is Cree for "caribou".

Deerhorn; village, 21-5-1 (P.O. 1906).

Deering; point, formed by the northern sweep of the Saskatchewan below The Pas; named 1691 by Henry Kelsey from York factory who reached the Saskatchewan river by way of Moose lake in that year; identified as 18 miles distant from a creek which may be Carrot river which he entered on 15 July; after the Honourable Sir Edward Dering, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., 1685-91.

- Deerwood**; village, 5-7-1 (P.O. 1895); named by Northern Pacific R.R. for heavily wooded country with a large number of deer when the railway was built.
- Deleau**; village, 7-23-1 (C.P.R. 1893); after a farmer.
- Deloraine**; town, 3-23-1, and provincial constituency (P.O. 1882); after Deloraine village, near Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, former home of postmaster.
- Delta**; village, 14-7-1; from its location on the marshy alluvial shore of lake Manitoba.
- Denbeigh**; point, lake Winnipegosis, 4-5-17-1.
- Denbow**; C.P.R. station, 7-23-1 (1911); after John T. Denbow, owner of land on which the station is located.
- Denmark**; lake, 24-26-1 (1921); after D. E. Denmark, D.L.S.
- Dennis**; lake, 19-1-E; after Lt.-Col. John Stoughton Dennis (1820-85), who was Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, 1871-78, and Deputy Minister of the Interior, 1878-81; compare Russell lake.
- De Salaberry**; municipality, south of Winnipeg.
- Desford**; village, 2-19-1 (P.O. 1882).
- Devil**; creek, Red river, 15-5-E; translation of the Indian name *manitoulin sipi*.
- Devil (Upper and Lower)**; lakes, 16-5-E.
- Devil**; rapid, Nelson river; Manito fall on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Devildrum**; island; refer to Kettle island.
- De Wet**; P.O., 4-1-1 (1913); after Christian de Wet, (1854-1922), Boer general.
- Denbow**; C.P.R. station, 7-23-1.
- Diamond**; C.N.R. station, 10-1-E (1888-89); earlier Headingley Interlocking plant.
- Diamond**; lake, 19-27-1; after Mr. Diamond, whose farm adjoins the lake.
- Dickens**; sub post office, Winnipeg.
- Digges**; H.B.R. station, at mile 493.55 from The Pas (1929); after an English merchant who helped to finance Henry Hudson's trip to Hudson bay in the *Discovery* in 1610.
- Dion**; lake and river, 67-14-1; after John Dion, fisherman.
- Dipples**; C.N.R. station, 8-1-E (1923).
- Dock**; C.N.R. station, 12-11-1 (1922).
- Dog**; lake, 23-8-1.
- Dog Creek**; 22-8-1; Indian reserve of Saulteux.
- Dog Island**; Indian reserve of Swampy Crees, Dawson bay, lake Winnipeg.
- Doghead**; point, lake Winnipeg, 32-5-E; Dog's head on map of Assiniboia, 1811; Tête du Chien, the younger Henry, 12 August, 1808.
- Dogskin**; lake, lat. 51° 42', Ontario-Manitoba boundary.
- Dolly Bay**; P.O., 25-9-1 (1915).
- Dolomite**; lake, Cowan river, 63-22-1; from Dolomite limestone on the shores.
- Domain**; C.P.R. station, 7-1-E (1915); early Shanawan; Shanawan is the P.O. name.
- Dominion City**; village, 2-3-E (C.P.R. 1878); earlier Roseau Crossing; in the boom time of 1878 named Dominion City in line with Crystal City and Rapid City.

- Donan**; C.P.R. station, 11-3-E (1914); abbreviation of Kildonan (*q.v.*); in Kildonan parish.
- Donore**; school district (P.O. 1884); after the hill of Donore, Boyne river, Ireland.
- Dorothy**; lake, Winnipeg river, 14-13-E.
- Douglas**; point, Red river; the site of Fort Douglas (*q.v.*).
- Douglas Station**; P.O., 11-17-1 (C.P.R. 1882); after Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquess of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, 1878-83; visited Manitoba 1881.
- Drifting**; river, Valley river, 26-20-1; name on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Drifting River**; P.O., 27-22-1 (1913).
- Driftwood**; bay, lake Winnipeg, south of Dancing point; name on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Dromore**; lake, 1-22-1; name on township plan, 1880.
- Dromore**; P.O., 23-29-1 (1910).
- Drumming**; point, Black island, lake Winnipeg.
- Drunken**; lake, 64-7-1; translation of the Cree Indian name *kiskewepew*. T.
- Drunken**; lake, 42-9-1.
- Drunken**; river, lake Winnipeg, 21-4-E; name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Drury**; lake, 70-21-1 (1920); after Hon. E. Drury, then Premier of Ontario.
- Dry**; river, 4-12-1; from the river going dry at certain seasons.
- Dry River**; P.O., 4-12-1 (P.O. 1884).
- Duck**; islands, lake Manitoba; after the abundance of wild ducks in the vicinity (Hind II, 74).
- Duck**; lake, Nelson river; translation of Indian name *sisib sakahigan*. T.
- Duck**; mountain, 29-24-1; name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Duck**; river and bay, lake Winnipegosis, 37-20-1.
- Duck Bay**; P.O., 37-19-1 (1925).
- Duck Mountain**; P.O., 29-29-1 (1906).
- Duck River**; P.O. 33-20-1 (1918).
- Dufferin**; provincial constituency and municipality in the vicinity of Carman; the municipality is described as a "new settlement in 1874"; after the Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, 1826-1902; Governor General of Canada, 1872-78.
- Dufresne**; village, 9-6-E (P.O. 1895); after Rev. M. Dufresne, parish priest of Lorette.
- Dufrost**; village, 5-3-E (C.P.R. 1877); named by Mgr. Taché after Christophe Dufrost de la Jemmeraye, nephew and lieutenant of la Vérendrye.
- Dugald**; village, 11-5-E; after Dugald Gillespie, settler in 1880 from Ontario; P.O. Guide 1892 says, "changed from Sunnyside."
- Dugas**; lake, lat. 55° 05', long. 98° 00'; after Abbé G. Dugas, author of *The Canadian West*.
- Dugas**; C.N.R. station, 11-2-1 (1921), after Rev. Azaire Dugas, P.P., V.G., parish priest, St. Boniface.
- Dundee**; P.O., 11-6-E (P.O. in 1881); after Dundee, Scotland; P.O. closed 30 Nov., 1927.

- Dunlop**; H.B.R. station at mile 122·22 from The Pas (1928); after W. D. Dunlop, Yorkton, Saskatchewan.
- Dunn**; G.N.R. station. 10-6-1.
- Dunrea**; village, 5-17-1 (P.O. 1899); combination of the names of Adam Dunlop, postmaster, and Thomas Rea, farmer.
- Dunsekikan**; island, lake St. Martin; contraction of Indian name.
- Durban**; village, 34-29-1 (1900); after Durban, South Africa; named during the South African war.
- Dutton**; C.N.R. station 25-23-1 (1923); after W. P. Dutton, contractor, Winnipeg.
- Duval**; lake, 70-27-1; after a member of the survey party of B. W. Waugh, D.L.S., in 1920.
- Dyce**; lake, 62-18-1 and H.B.R. station at mile 62-26 from The Pas; after Dyce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
- Dynevor**; C.P.R. station, St. Peters parish; after Lord Dynevor, whose family greatly assisted the work among the Indians at this point; St. Peters P.O. changed to Dynevor, 1876.
- Eagle**; island, north end of lake Winnipeg; on Arrowsmith map 1821.
- Eagle's Nest**; spot in the vicinity of Dufferin; referred to by the younger Henry 4 Sept., 1800.
- Earchman**; H.B.R. station, at mile 164·68 from The Pas (1928); after a railway engineer.
- East Bay**; P.O., 26-15-1 (1899); on the east bay of Dauphin lake.
- East Braintree**; P.O., 7-14-E; opened 6 December, 1919, as Braintree; changed to East Braintree, 1 January, 1920.
- East Selkirk**; village, 13-5-E (P.O. 1880).
- Eating**; creek and point, lake Winnipeg, 49-12-1; Woods point on Arrowsmith map, 1821.
- Eaux-qui-remuent**; portages, near the mouth of Winnipeg river; French name meaning "breakers."
- Ebb and Flow**; lake, 24-11-1; because it rises and falls with the water in lake Manitoba (Hind, II, 51); Ebb and Flow lake or Kaquaquaki duork on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Ebb and Flow**; rapid, Nelson river, 66-3-1; translation of the Cree Indian *kikakwakwepanik*. T.
- Ebenfeld**; Mennonite village, southwest Manitoba; described as a "new settlement" in 1876; German for "level field."
- Ebor**; village, 9-29-1 (C.P.R. 1906); the city of York (Eboracum) was for 400 years the capital of Roman Britain; name suggested by a Yorkshireman; Sproule P.O. changed to Ebor Station, 1907, and to Ebor, 1909.
- Echimamish**; river, Nelson river, 61-1-E; Cree Indian name meaning "water flowing both ways." T.; name originally applied to two streams flowing eastward and westward respectively from the Painted Stone, but here limited to the westward stream, that flowing eastward being considered the source of Hayes river.
- Eddystone**; P.O., 25-12-1 (1923); after Eddystone school district.

- Eden**; village, 16-15-1 (P.O. 1879); named 1877 by the first white woman settler, Mrs. Robert McCracken, who thought it a garden of Eden.
- Edenburg**; Mennonite village, 1-1-1; German for Eden castle.
- Edrans**; village, 12-13-1 (1902); after an estate in Ireland owned by Mr. Bredin, early settler.
- Edward**; municipality, Gainsborough creek (1905); refer to Arthur.
- Edwin**; village, 11-8-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after Edwin James, Manager, Canadian Northern Ry., Winnipeg; Fox P.O., changed to Edwin 1 January 1907.
- Ekhart**; village, 13-1-E (1914); earlier Drake.
- Elbow**; lake, Grass river, 67-23-1; translation of Cree Indian name spelled Ithenootosequan by David Thompson and meaning "Indian elbow". T. From an elbow bend in the river near the lake.
- Election**; lake, 64-25-1; surveyed on election day.
- Elgin**; village, 6-21-1 (P.O. 1899).
- Elgin**; creek, Souris river, 7-21-1.
- Elie**; village, 11-3-1 (C.N.R. 1888-89); after Eli Chamberland, of St. Boniface, who started business in Elie in the spring of 1899 but died in the following July.
- Elk**; island, lake Winnipeg, off the mouth of Winnipeg river; I aux Biches on Buache map, 1754. Stag island on Arrowsmith map, 1821; named Isle du Biche, because of several deer that he saw upon it, by Joseph La France, 1740.
- Elkdale**; P.O., 25-13-1 (1916).
- Elkhorn**; village, 12-28-1 (C.P.R. 1882); from a large pair of elkhorns set up on a small hill on the line of the C.P.R. survey; named by engineers.
- Elk Ranch**; P.O., 17-16-1 (1913).
- Ellice**; municipality; refer to Fort Ellice.
- Elliotts**; C.N.R. station, 7-17-1; Elliott settlement is shown in 7-18-1 on 1881 map.
- Elma**; C.N.R. station; 10-12-E; after the daughter of an official engaged in the construction of the railway; Janow (*q.v.*) is the P.O. name.
- Elm Creek**; village, 8-4-1 (1894).
- Elm Grove**; P.O., 9-5-E (1908).
- Elphinstone**; village, 18-21-1 (P.O. 1887); after Lord Elphinstone, who came out as a guest of Robert Campbell, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Co., about 1880; he bought 2,000 acres on the Little Saskatchewan river below Riding Mountain house, where later Elphinstone post office was established.
- Elton**; municipality, north of Brandon (1884); after a post office opened, 1880, but now closed, which was named after Rowland Elton Berry, son of J. C. Berry.
- Elva**; village, 3-27-1 (P.O. 1889-92); after Elva, daughter of Mr. Modiland.
- Emblem**; C.P.R. station 6-23-1 (1914).
- Embury**; lake, 68-29-1; after W. J. Embury, geologist, who surveyed the lake in 1916.
- Embury**; C.N.R. station, 17-9-1 (1915); after Brig. Gen. Hon. John Fletcher Leopold Embury, C.B., C.M.G., Judge of the King's Bench, Saskatchewan, since 1918.

- Emerson**; town (1887) and provincial constituency; after Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-82), American philosopher and essayist; West Lynne P.O. changed to Emerson 1 February, 1879.
- English**; lake and brook, Wanipigow river, 25-9-E.
- English Brook**; P.O., 25-9-E (1927).
- Enterprise**; C.N.R. station, 1-16-1 (1905); the post office is Smith Hill.
- Epinette**; creek, Assiniboine river, 9-13-1; Epinette river or Wattap river; the younger Henry, 12 July, 1806; Pine creek on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; a N.W. Co. trading fort erected in Sec. 36, Tp. 8-14-1 near the confluence of the creek with the Assiniboine in 1784 and abandoned in 1794 was known as Pine fort or fort Epinette; after the balsam spruce growing on the banks of the creek, erroneously called pine (or epinette) (Hind, I, 287).
- Eramosh**; lake, 1-22-1, International Boundary, Manitoba and North Dakota, U.S.; name on township plan, 1880.
- Erickson**; village, 17-18-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after E. Erickson, postmaster, owner of the townsite; Avesta P.O. changed to Erickson 1 Aug. 1908.
- Eriksdale**; village, 22-5-1 (1911) and municipality; after Jonas Erikson, Swedish settler.
- Erinview**; village, 16-1-1 (P.O. 1884); an Irish colony.
- Esperance**; *refer to* Fort Esperance.
- Etaunei**; lake; Etawney on Fidler map.
- Ethelbert**; station, 29-21-1, municipality and provincial constituency; after Ethel Bertha, daughter of Sir Wm. Mackenzie, President, Canadian Northern Ry.; named by his brother K. J. Mackenzie, who was Superintendent of Construction at that time.
- Etomami**; river, 39-4-E, Berens river; Cree Indian name meaning "water flowing both ways"; (*etow*—at both ends, Watkins); compare Echimamish.
- Etruria**; P.O., 21-3-1; named by P.O. Dept., Ottawa.
- Evans**; point, Mossy peninsula (1930); after Rev. James Evans (1801-46), Methodist missionary, born Kingston-upon-Hull, England; in 1840 appointed general superintendent of the Northwest Indian Missions and stationed at Norway house; here in 1841 he printed books of hymns and texts for the Indians in a syllabic alphabet which he invented; these books were the first printed in Manitoba; copies are preserved in Victoria College, Toronto.
- Evans**; river, Churchill river; named by C. S. Macdonald, D.L.S., 1923-24, after Charles Evans, member of his survey party.
- Ewart**; village, 8-28-1 (C.P.R. 1909); earlier Bardal; Haanel P.O. changed to Ewart 1 Jan. 1909; after J. S. Ewart, solicitor, Canadian Pacific Ry.
- Exira**; C.N.R. station, 12-12-1 (1908); adopted to fit in alphabetical sequence; *see* Arona.
- Fairburn**; G.N.R. station, 2-19-1 (1906).
- Fairfax**; village, 5-20-1; in 1888 there was a post office of the name in 6-21-1.
- Fairford**; river, 30-9-1; earlier Partridge Crop or St. Martin river; Partridge Crop missionary station on the river was changed to Fairford in 1851 by Bishop Anderson of Ruperts Land after the birthplace, Gloucestershire, England, of Rev. Abraham Cowley, Church of England missionary at the station; Hind explains the Partridge Crop as the expanse of rushes covering many square miles which resembles the crop of a partridge; also village, 30-9-1 (P.O. 1895); provincial constituency and Saulteaux Indian reserve.

- Fairview**; village, 11-5-1 (P.O. 1880-81); after the farm of Michael Collins, early settler, who was inspired by the "fair view" of the country round about.
- Fairy**; rock, Island Lake river; local name.
- Falcon**; lake, 8-16-E; name on Palliser map, 1865; after Pierre Falcon, who composed a song after the battle of Sevenoaks (*q.v.*). (Prud'homme).
- Fallison**; C.P.R. station, 1-11-1 (1914).
- Family**; lake, 34-15-E; name on Palliser map, 1865.
- Fannystelle**; village, 9-3-1 (1880); the village was founded as a French settlement by the Countess of Albufera and was named by her in honour of an intimate young friend, Miss Fanny Rives, who had just died.
- Farwell**; lake, 63-19-1; after a member of a survey party.
- Faulkner**; village, 28-9-1 (C.N.R. 1914); after Frank Faulkner, Canadian Elevator Co.
- Favell**; river, 37-26-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell after Wm. Favell, a halfbreed who acted as his guide on Duck Mountain in 1887.
- Faxa**; C.P.R. station, 20-4-E; Haas P.O. is here.
- Ferguson**; creek, Grass river, 68-10-1; after a forest ranger.
- File**; lake, 68-20-1, and river, Burntwood river; translation of the Cree Indian name *kiskimun sakahigan*. T.; name File lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Findlay**; village, 7-25-1 (C.P.R. 1893); after the maiden name of the wife of Alex. Leitch, merchant, Killarney; husband, wife and four boys, 4 to 14, perished in the landslide at Frank, Alberta, 29 April, 1903, when 75 persons lost their lives.
- Finger**; H.B.R. station, at mile 21.85 from The Pas (1928); after Herman Finger, pioneer lumberman of The Pas.
- Firdale**; village, 12-13-1 (1908); *refer to Arona*.
- Fisher**; river and bay, lake Winnipeg, 29-2-E; also provincial constituency; Fisher river on map of Assiniboia, 1811; Fisher bay on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; Kakinawashak or Deer bay on Andrew Russell map, 1858.
- Fisher Bay**; P.O., 29-2-E (1894).
- Fisher Branch**; village, 24-2-1 (P.O. 1911).
- Fisherton**; P.O., 25-3-1 (1911).
- Fishing River**; village, 28-19-1; Dnieper P.O. changed to Fishing River, 1921.
- Fishing Station**; Indian reserve, 16-5-E.
- Flamborough**; head, Nelson river, 92-8-2nd E; presumably after Flamborough head, Yorkshire, England.
- Flathead**; point, lake Winnipeg, 38-3-E; on Arrowsmith map, 1796 called St. Martin's point.
- Flatrock**; bay, lake Manitoba; so named from the limestone on the south side of the bay (Hind, II, 38).
- Flett**; lake, lat. 52° 05', Ontario-Manitoba boundary; after D. Flett, member of Boundary Survey party, 1922.
- Flinflon**; lake, creek (1915) and C.N.R. station; after the Flinflon copper mine, which was so named in 1915 by the discoverers after Professor Flinflon, hero of a romance called "The Sunless City", which was picked up by one of the discoverers on a portage near Churchill river; efforts to secure a copy of the book or to ascertain the name of the author have been unsuccessful.

- Floors;** C.P.R. station, 13-21-1 (1909); probably after Floors Castle, Roxburghshire, Scotland.
- Flour;** point, lake Winnipeg, 36-4-E; Bread point on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Foley;** P.O., 18-3-E (1904); after a homestead inspector, Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg.
- Folster;** lake, 16-6-E.
- Footprint;** lake, 78-10-1; translation of the Cree Indian name *atisko sakuhiyan*. Nelson House trading post was on this lake.
- Ford;** lake, lat. 51° 15', Ontario boundary; after John Ford, member of Boundary Survey parties, 1921-22.
- Fork;** river, lake Dauphin, 28-18-1; name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Fork River;** village, 29-19-1; Minnokin P.O. changed to Fork River, 1899.
- Forrest;** village, 11-19-1 (C.P.R. 1900); after H. F. Forrest, official receiver, G.N.W.C.R. (now C.P.R.) and Government Inspector of Railways; Forrest Station is the P.O. name.
- Fort Adhemar;** North West Co. post in 1793, situated six miles east of Portage la Prairie on the Assiniboine river; after Jacques Adhemar, North West Co.
- Fort Alexander;** village and Chippewa Indian reserve, Winnipeg river, near its entrance to lake Winnipeg. In a letter to Roderick Mackenzie, from the region of Cumberland House, dated 1 September, 1787, Sir Alex. Mackenzie says, "I wrote you a letter at the entrance of lake Winnipeg" (Masson, Vol. I, 19.) Masson says Toussaint Lesieur established a post here in 1792; Alex. Henry the younger between 1800 and 1808 calls this post Bas de la Rivière and describes it as "one of the most important posts of the North West Co." D. Thompson, 1798, calls the post Winnipeg House; refer to Fort Maurepas.
- Fort Assiniboine;** refer to Fort la Souris.
- Fort Bourbon;** built about 1742 by one of Verendrye's sons on an island at the west side of Cedar lake, called by the French Bourbon lake after the reigning dynasty of France. The post is also represented as having been near the mouth of Red Deer river (which is a stream, so named from early years, flowing into the north end of lake Winnipegosis.) This may have been a second site, but it may be that the name "Red Deer river" was applied, in very early years, to the Saskatchewan river. In such case, both descriptions would refer to one site, namely, on Cedar lake near the mouth of Saskatchewan (otherwise called Red Deer) river. Thomas Curry made his head-quarters here during winter 1771-72.
- Fort Dauphin;** trading post, the name given to several forts of several companies. The first was built in 1742 by Pierre La Verendrye on Mossy river and named after the then Dauphin of France; Peter Pond who appears to have been the first to occupy a fort of this name under the British regime gives the location of the post occupied by him in 1775 as at the northwest angle of lake Dauphin. Another post, likely a Northwest Company post, was at the mouth of Valley river; the remains of the post are still to be seen.
- Fort Douglas;** first Hudson's Bay Co. trading post in Winnipeg area built 1812 on Red river at the foot of present Robert and George avenues; the name is that of Lord Selkirk's family; the fort was not only utilized for the

stores of the company, but was the official headquarters and residence of the governor of the Selkirk colony after the arrival of the settlers in 1812." (C. N. Bell *The Old Forts of Winnipeg*, 1927.)

Fort Dufferin; Hudson's Bay Co. post established, 1872, on the site of present Emerson, west bank of Red river; after Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, 1872-78.

Fort Ellice; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, 16-28-1; established 1831; abandoned 1889; replaced several earlier posts of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co., including the old Hudson's Bay Co. post Beaver Creek; "built of wood and surrounded by pickets" (Palliser 15 August, 1857); after Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice (1781-1863), Deputy Governor, Hudson's Bay Co., 1858-63, familiarly known as Bear Ellice, from his close connection with the fur trade; he came to Canada in 1803 to engage in the fur trade and it was on his suggestion in 1820 the union was effected.

Fort Épinette; *refer to* Pine fort.

Fort Ésperance; North West Co. trading post, situated on Qu'Appelle river, about twenty miles from the mouth; built by Robert Grant about 1787; occupied for many years (Tyrrell, Thompson, 206.).

Fort Frobisher; trading post, Red river; John Macdonell says Joseph Frobisher passed a winter at this post whose situation he gives as "2 or 3 leagues above Netley creek."

Fort Garry; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post; name applied to Fort Gibraltar (*q.v.*) after the union of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. in 1821; the fort was the headquarters of the company until 1835, when a second Fort Garry, the rear gateway of which now stands in Fort Garry park, Main street, Winnipeg was built; this fort was demolished in 1882; the original fort was demolished in 1852.

Fort Garry (Lower); Hudson's Bay Co. trading post on the west bank of Red river below St. Andrews rapids; the building of this stone walled fort with loopholes and bastions was commenced in 1831 and was completed in 1839; the fort was built as the result of the following resolution which was passed at the council meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company's northern department of Ruperts Land held at York factory in 1830:—

"The Establishment of Fort Garry being in a very dilapidated state—its situation not sufficiently central—most exposed to the Spring Floods—and very inconvenient in regard to the navigation of the River, and in other points of view, it is Resolved—That a new Establishment to bear the same name be formed on a site to be selected near the lower end of the Rapids—for which purpose tradesmen be employed, or the work done by contract as may be found most expedient, and, as Stones and Lime are on the spot those materials to be used instead of timber, being cheaper and more durable."

The first Indian treaty in the west between the Canadian government and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes was concluded at Lower Fort Garry on 3 August, 1871; the fort has been preserved by the Hudson's Bay Co. as a relic of the old Red River days; Upper and Lower Fort Garry were named after Nicholas Garry, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., 1822-35, who visited Red River settlement in 1821.

Fort Garry; village and municipality; P.O. name St. Vital till 1917.

Fort Gibraltar; North West Co. trading post on the north side of the Assini-

boine river at its junction with Red river, built 1807 by John McDonald of Garth; "I established a fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers and called it Gibraltar, though there was not a rock or stone within three miles"; after the rock of Gibraltar; destroyed by Governor Semple, Hudson's Bay Co., 1816, and rebuilt 1816 or 1817.

Fort la Reine; trading post, established at or near Portage la Prairie by La Verendrye 1738; after Marie Leezinska, Queen Consort of Louis XV.

Fort la Souris; name applied to various trading posts established on Assiniboine river, about two miles above the mouth of Souris river; the North West Company post, also called Fort Assiniboine, was established in 1793 on the left bank of Assiniboine river, and that of the N Y Company some years later on the opposite side, beside the Hudson Bay Company post Brandon House (*q.v.*). *Refer to Souris, river.*

Fort Maurepas; trading post established at the mouth of Red river by La Jemeraye for La Verendrye in 1734; Verendrye to Beauharnois 7 June, 1735 - "J'ai etabli un fort au lac Ouyipigon a cinq lieues en remontant dans la rivière rouge"; post removed by 1740 to the right bank of Winnipeg river, near lake Winnipeg; the site was a short distance below present Fort Alexander, but on the opposite bank of the river; cellars were found here by a half breed of Fort Alexander, near the bank of Winnipeg river where a big coulee fell into that river; after Phelipeaux, Comte de Maurepas, French Minister of Marine and Colonies, 1723-49.

Fort Poskoyac; trading post established by the sons of La Verendrye on the Saskatchewan river at the present The Pas in 1748; descriptive Cree Indian name meaning "wooded narrows."

Fort Rouge; sub P.O. Winnipeg; after a post built in 1738 on the north bank of the Assiniboine where it joins the Red River and called on later maps Fort Rouge; in the present Fort Rouge district of Winnipeg; the post was built by D'Amour de Louvière who was in charge of Fort Maurepas when La Verendrye reached that fort in 1738; he gave instructions to de Louvière to build a post at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red rivers which he did in October, 1738, about the same time that La Verendrye built fort La Reine; fort Rouge was never an important post, being only a halfway house between Fort la Reine and Fort Maurepas (Prud'homme); Prud'homme states the fort was so called because the door of it was painted red.

Fort Whyte; village, 9-2-E; Tuxedo P.O. changed to Fort Whyte 1925; after Sir Wm. Whyte, Vice-President C.P.R.; born Charleston, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1843; sometime General Superintendent C.P.R. western division with headquarters at Winnipeg; the 'fort' is a humorous reference to a dispute about the crossing of the C.P.R. tracks by the Red River Valley Railway at this point, the militia being called out and camped here a few days.

Fortier; village, 11-4-1 (P.O. 1887); after Rev. Jos. A. P. Fortier, postmaster.

Fortress; C.P.R. station, 1925; formerly Fort Whyte (*q.v.*).

Fox; lake and river, Hayes river, 69-21-E; translation of the Cree Indian name *makese*. T.

Foxwarren; village, 19-27-1 (P.O. before 1890); after the English estate of W. J. Barneby.

Frammes; P.O., 22-2-E; Icelandic settlement, formed 1902; ancient Norse for a point or headland jutting out into the water; name of the home of Thorstein the Viking on Sognfjord in Norway.

Frances; lake, lat. 51° 44', Ontario boundary; name suggested by H. C. Rickaby, geologist, Dept. of Mines, Ontario.

- Francis**; lake, 15-4-1; named by W. Wagner, D.L.S., about 1878, after his infant son; W. Wagner represented Woodlands in the Manitoba Legislature 1883-86.
- Franklin**; municipality, east of Red river; presumably after Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), the Arctic explorer.
- Franklin**; village, 15-16-1 (P.O. 1890); originally Budge Creek, but changed to Franklin at the request of the residents.
- Fraserwood**; village, 19-2-E; changed 1918 from Kreuzburg, a name of German origin; Fraserwood is a combination of the name of an early settler—Wood with the maiden name, Fraser, of his wife.
- Freedale**; P.O., 27-16-1 (1912); after Mrs. Elizabeth Freed, postmistress.
- French**; creek; the name in Gov. Knight's diary, York factory, 23 October, 1714; the Cree Indian name is *notawatowi sipi* or Fetching river, T.; name French due doubtless to the wintering of two French barques in it under Lamartinière in 1684; known to the French as Gargousse (cannon cartridge) creek.
- Freshford**; C.N.R. station (1918), 54-26-1.
- Friedensruh**; Mennonite village, 2-4-1; German for "tranquil rest".
- Friedensthal**; C.N.R. station, 1-3-E, 1907; named by German settlers; meaning is "peaceful valley".
- Frobisher fort.** *Refer to* Fort Frobisher.
- Frog**; plain and pond, Kildonan parish; Frog plain on Amos' map 1816.
- Fryer**; point, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after a missionary at Fort Alexander.
- Fuller**; bay, 33-18-1, lake Winnipegosis.
- Fulton**; C.N.R. station, 13-7-1 (1907); after Wm. Fulton, settler.
- Gainsborough**; creek, Souris river, 2-27-1 (1911); after Gainsborough village, Saskatchewan, which is named after Gainsborough town, Lincolnshire, England, former home of J. J. Sadler, early settler.
- Gambler**; 18-28-1, Indian reserve for the Tanner family.
- Gammon**; river, Bloodvein river, 28-13-E; after A. Gammon, D.L.S., who made surveys in the region, 1925.
- Gardenton**; P.O., 1-6-E (1905).
- Garland**; village, 31-22-1 (P.O. 1900).
- Garland**; river, Pine river, 34-20-1; name of railway contractor.
- Garner**; lake, 21-17-E.
- Garraway**; H.B.R. station at mile 259-83, from The Pas (1928); after Garraway's coffee house, London, England, where the first sale of furs from Hudson bay was held in 1671.
- Garson**; village, 13-6-E (C.P.R. 1902); after Wm. Garson, who opened a quarry about 1900; Garson Quarry is the P.O. name.
- Gateside**; C.N.R. station, 10-12-1 (1905).
- Gauthier**; village, 13-20-1 (P.O. 1880); after Captain Fred. Gauthier, Purchasing Agent, C.P.R.
- Gellin**; shoal, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after missionary of R.C. Indian School Mission at Fort Alexander.
- Genest**; C.P.R. station, 12-7-1 (1904); after L. O. Genest, general store keeper of the railway; earlier name was Six Mile.
- Genthon**; P.O., St. Vital parish (1915); after Elie Genthon, owner of the land where post office is situated; originally Dufault.

- Gervais**; C.N.R. station, 11-5-1 (1908); after H. H. A. C. Gervais, K.C., LL.D., then M.P. for St. James division, Montreal.
- Geyser**; 22-3-E; an Icelandic settlement; name given in memory of the geysers of Iceland.
- Gilbert**; plains, 24-23-1; named by early settlers after an Indian Gilbert Ross, who with other Indians went to the village of Dauphin to trade and told the people there about good land twenty miles west of Dauphin; Dauphin people called it Gilbert plains.
- Gilbert Plains**; village, 25-22-1 (P.O. 1892), municipality and provincial constituency.
- Gilbert**; lake; after G. M. Gilbert, member of the survey party of C. H. Taggart, D.L.S., 1921.
- Gillam**; island, Nelson river, 91-8-2nd. E; after Capt. Ben Gillam of the *Batchelor's Delight* from Boston, who built a fort on the island in 1682.
- Gillam**; village at mile 327-87 (H.B.R.) from The Pas; after Capt. Zachary Gillam of the Hudson's Bay Co. and his son, Capt. Benjamin Gillam, both of whom built posts in Nelson river in 1682.
- Gimli**; village, 19-4-E; named 1875; the first Icelandic settlement in Manitoba; after the residents of Odin, the father of gods and men; all good and brave men go to Gimli after death and stay there with alfaðer Odin.
- Girouard**; lake, 55° 27', long. 101° 28', Pukatawagan river (1918); after J. D. Girouard, manager, Revillon Frères Trading Co.
- Giroux**; village, 7-7-E (P.O. 1884); after Rev. L. R. Giroux, parish of Ste. Anne; station name Steinbach till 1898.
- Gladstone**; town, 14-11-1 (P.O. in 1881); also provincial constituency; after Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (1809-98), Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1880-85; 1886 and 1892-94.
- Glass**; C.N.R. station, 11-5-E; after C. K. Glass, Superintendent of the Ry.
- Glenboro**; village, 7-14-1 (P.O. 1883); named by James Duncan, early Scottish settler.
- Glencairn**; village, 19-4-1 (C.N.R. station 1897).
- Glencross**; G.N.R. station, 2-5-1.
- Glendale**; P.O., 13-16-1 (1892); after a seat in Skye, Scotland; P.O. opened in 1882; closed 1928; Glendale railway station changed to Osprey 1919.
- Glenella**; village, 18-13-1 (1897); also municipality; after Miss Ella Williams, sister of Mrs. D. D. Mann.
- Glen Elmo**; P.O., 21-25-1 (1911).
- Glenforsa**; village, 18-22-1 (P.O. 1897); after Glenforsa estate, Mull, Scotland, tenanted by a relative of the postmaster, John M. M. Geckie.
- Glenhope**; P.O., 21-13-1 (1920).
- Glenlea**; C.N.R. station, Ste. Agathe parish; named by C. H. McWatt, postmaster, after his homestead.
- Glenn**; G.W.W.D.R. station, 8-15-E.
- Glenora**; village, 3-13-1 (P.O. 1881).
- Glenwood**; municipality, in the vicinity of Souris (1882); also provincial constituency; "Squire Sowdin's home in Millbrook, Ontario, was called the Glen and around this glen there was heavy wood; being a pioneer settler, he named this district Glenwood".

- Gnadenfeld;** Mennonite village, 4-1-1; on map 1881; German for "field of grace".
- Gnadenthal;** Mennonite village, 2-3-1; German for "vale of grace".
- Gods;** lake and river, Hayes river; probably a variation of the Cree Indian name *manitou* meaning "spirit".
- Gods Lake;** Indian reserve of Swampy Crees.
- Golden Stream;** village, 13-11-1; described as a "new settlement" in 1874.
- Gonor;** village, 13-4-E (C.P.R. 1877); after Father Nicholas de Gonor (Gonor: 1691-1759; reached Canada 1726; Jesuit missionary to the Sioux; met Verendrye at Michilimackinac; the Indians called him Sarenhes "the big tree" an account of his height; died at Quebec. Father Gonor took the notes of La Verendrye to governor de Beauharnois at Quebec and obtained leave from him for La Verendrye to form an expedition of discovery to the Western sea.
- Goodlands;** village, 2-24-1 (C.P.R. 1899); after Herbert Goodland, postmaster.
- Goose;** lake, 92-18-E; translation of the Cree Indian name *niski*, T.
- Goose;** lake and river, Sturgeon-weir river; Goose lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Goose rivulet on D. Thompson map, 1814; called by the North West Co. Rat river and so denominated on many maps.
- Goose lake;** 63-27-1.
- Gordon;** village, 12-1-E (1905); after James Gordon for many years in charge of leases in the General Manager's office, C.N. Ry.
- Gordon House;** Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, Hayes river; on Fidler map.
- Gormley;** lake, 65-10-1; after George Gormley, member of survey party who was drowned hereabouts, July, 1913.
- Goulbourne;** P.O., 24-8-1; after Mrs. John Hicks, postmistress, settler from Goulbourn, Ontario.
- Goulet;** lake, lat. 55° 25', long. 96° 20', after Roger Goulet, born at Red River, 1834, admitted Councillor of Assiniboia, 1866.
- Graham;** C.P.R. station, 5-4-1.
- Graham;** creek, Souris river, 3-27-1 (1885); after R. M. Graham, settler.
- Grahamdale;** village, 28-8-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after Samuel Graham, postmaster.
- Grand Beach;** village, lake Winnipeg, 18-6-E (1916); Arrowsmith, 1821, shows Hunters Pt. here.
- Grande Clairière;** village, 6-24-1 (P.O. 1890); descriptive French name meaning "big clearing".
- Grand Marais;** point and village, lake Winnipeg, 18-7-E; point of the Grand Marais, the younger Henry, 16 August, 1800; French for "big marsh."
- Grande Pointe;** village, St. Norbert parish (P.O. 1890); after a point of the woods on the Seine river used in early days as a camping place by traders passing on journeys to St. Paul, and lake of the Woods; about nine miles south of Winnipeg on the Seine river.
- Grand Rapids;** P.O., 49-14-1, translation of the Indian name *misepawistik* (Watkins).
- Grand Rapids;** Indian reserve of Swampy Crees, Saskatchewan river.
- Grandview;** village, 25-24-1 (1901); also municipality; descriptive.

- Grant's Cut**; C.N.R. station, 12-21-1 (1925).
- Granville**; lake and falls, Churchill river; Fox lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Granville I and fall on Fidler map; presumably after 1st Viscount Granville (1773-1846), famous English diplomat; the Indian name is *pitewin-
nikwan sakahigan*.
- Grass**; river; on Thompson map, 1813; translation of the Cree Indian name *muskuskow sipi*. T.
- Grass River**; P.O. 18-18-1 (1890).
- Grassy**; narrows, lake Winnipeg, between Hecla island and the mainland; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Graysville**; village, 6-6-1 (1904) after George Gray, who settled here in 1880.
- Great Falls**; P.O., 17-11-E (1922); near Bonnet falls, Winnipeg river.
- Greenland**; P.O., 8-6-E (1900); after Greenland school district; name suggested to early settlers by the green prairie.
- Green Ridge**; P.O., 2-4-E (P.O. 1879).
- Greenwald**; P.O., 15-7-E (1913).
- Greenway**; village, 5-13-1 (1904); after Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba 1888-1900.
- Greenwood**; lake, 76-2-E; after H. F. Greenwood, member of survey party, 1920.
- Gregg**; village, 12-14-1 (C.N.R. 1908); after Wm. H. Gregg, St. Louis, U.S., father-in-law of C. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; *refer to Arona*.
- Gretna**; village, 1-1-1 (C.P.R. 1882); on the border line between Canada and the United States; after Gretna Green, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, near the English border, long famous for its runaway marriages.
- Grey**; municipality, southwest of Winnipeg (1906); after Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, 1904-16.
- Griffin**; G.N.R. station, 7-20-1; after J. H. Griffin, divisional freight agent G.N. Ry.
- Grindstone**; point, 27-7-E, lake Winnipeg; name on Fidler map.
- Griswold**; village, 9-23-1 (C.P.R. before 1882); after Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, who were American friends of General Rosser, Chief Engineer, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 1881.
- Gros Butte and le grand coulé du Gros Butte**; about 6-11-1 on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Gross Ile**; C.N.R. station, 12-1-E (1904); name given by pioneers to a large wooded tract of land surrounded by swamp; a good hunting ground.
- Grouette**; point, Red river, 7-2-E. A Dept. of the Interior map, 1875, shows Pointe Grouette P.O. at the site of present St. Agathe village.
- Grund**; P.O., 6-14-1 (P.O. 1883); after Grund in Iceland; so named by S. Kristoferson, first postmaster.
- Gruenthal**; P.O., 5-5-E (1898); German for "verdant vale".
- Gull**; lake, Nelson river, 84-14-E; translation of the Cree Indian name *kiasko*. T. Gull lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Gunisao**; lake and river, Nelson river; Cree Indian name meaning "jackfish" (variant of *kinuseo*) "pike" river; Pike lake and river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; *refer also to Norway House*.

- Gunn**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 47'$, long. $96^{\circ} 17'$; after Hon. Donald Gunn (1797-1878), author of *History of Manitoba*; native of Halkirk, Caithness, Scotland; in Hudson's Bay Co. service 1813-23; member of the first Legislative Council of Manitoba, 1870-76.
- Gunton**; village, 15-2-E; (C.P.R. 1905); after Donald Gunn, postmaster; Gunview P.O. was the name till 1936.
- Guthrie**; lake, lat. $80^{\circ} 15'$, long. $103^{\circ} 35'$; after Kenneth Guthrie, pilot of the airplane which photographed the area.
- Guynemer**; P.O., 28-12-1 (1917), after the distinguished French airman.
- Gypsumville**; village, 31-10-1 (P.O. 1905); from gypsum deposits in the vicinity.
- Haanel**; C.P.R. station (1908); after chief clerk, office of General Superintendent of the Ry.
- Hadashville**; P.O., 8-12-E (1912); after Charles Hadash, postmaster.
- Hairy**; lake, Hayes river; because of the extensive patches of bulrushes which grow in it; the Cree Indian name is *winisko* meaning "woodehuck." T.
- Halbstadt**; Mennonite village, 1-1-E; on map, 1881; German for "half town".
- Halcrow**; H.B.R. station, at miles 37.54 from The Pas (1928); after a Hudson's Bay Co. officer.
- Halfbreed**; lake; on Crown Lands Dept. map, 1858; seems to be Oak Island marsh in 21-2-1 of sectional map, 123.
- Halfway**; lake, 70-7-1 and river.
- Halicz**; P.O., 26-21-1 (1911); after a village in Galicia on the Dniester.
- Hallboro**; village, 13-15-1 (C.N.R. 1904); after John Hall, settler, 1877; owner of townsite; later mayor of Neepawa.
- Ham**; lake, 68-19-1 (1920); from the peculiar shape of the lake.
- Hamiota**; village, 14-23-1 (P.O. 1883-85), municipality and provincial constituency; the first part of the name probably after an early postmaster named Hamilton. Dr. C. N. Bell suggests that the latter part may be from the Cree word *ota* meaning "at this place", the whole would then mean "Hamilton's place"; compare Miniota.
- Hamrlik**; P.O., 22-1-1 (1907); after John P. Hamrlik, postmaster.
- Handle**; lake, 88-1-1; a chain handle was lost on the shores of this lake by the survey party of A. H. Hawkins, D.L.S., in 1915.
- Hangar**; lake, Pigeon river, 33-13-E (1926).
- Hanover**; municipality, southeast of Winnipeg (1884).
- Hansen**; creek, 24-15-1 (1920); after a settler.
- Happy**; lake, 21-14-R; after two prospectors nicknamed "Happy" White and "Happy."
- Harbor**; C.P.R. station, 3-10-1 (1903).
- Harcus**; village, 20-11-1 (C.N.R. 1922).
- Harding**; village, 12-23-1 (C.P.R. 1905); earlier Parr siding; P.O. opened under the name of Earl Gray 15 December, 1904; changed 1 January, 1905, to Harding.
- Hardman**; lake, 16-5-E.
- Hargrave**; village, 11-27-1 (C.P.R. 1888).
- Hargrave**; lake and river, Minago river, 62-9-1; after J. J. Hargrave, chief trader, Hudson's Bay Co., author of *Red River*, 1871.

- Harlington;** P.O., 35-28-1 (1903); after Hugh Harley, postmaster, Swan River.
- Harmsworth;** village, 11-26-1 (1914); after Alfred Harmsworth, later Lord Northcliffe, the British newspaper publisher.
- Harperville;** P.O., 16-2-1 (1891); after Peter Harper, postmaster.
- Harrison;** creek, 17-5-E; after Damase Harrison, settler and trader; Harrison married the widow of Elzéar Goulet, lieutenant-general of the "provisional government" of Riel.
- Harrison;** municipality; Riding mountains; after Hon. D. H. Harrison, Premier of Manitoba, 26 December, 1887 to 19 January, 1888.
- Harrowby;** village, 20-29-1 (P.O. 1888); after the Earl of Harrowby who visited the district in early days.
- Harte;** village, 12-15-1 (C.N.R. 1908); after Bret Harte (1839-1902), author of *The Luck of Roving Camp*; refer to Arona; Harte Station is the P.O. name.
- Hartney;** town, 6-23-1 (P.O. 1885); after Jas. H. Hartney, postmaster.
- Harwill;** P.O., 26-2-1 (1916); combination of Harry and William, the christian names of two pioneers.
- Haskett;** village, 1-4-1 (1908); after C. T. Haskett, townsite owner, now a resident of New Hampton, U.S.A.
- Hassett;** lake, lat. 50° 15', long 100° 45' (1928); after Robert Hassett, prospector.
- Haute;** G.W.W.D.R. station, 7-16-E.
- Hayes;** river, named by Radisson, 1684, after Sir James Hayes, secretary to Prince Rupert and one of the charter members of the Hudson's Bay Co.; known during French regime as Ste. Therese; in 1901 the use of the name was extended to apply to the whole extent of the river from the Painted Stone, instead of to the lowest portion only; the names Apitsibi or Steel, Chukitanaw or Hill, Trout river and Whitewater are superseded.
- Hayfield;** P.O., 8-20-1 (P.O. 1884); because the post office was near a large hay meadow.
- Hayland;** P.O., 23-10-1 (1914).
- Hayland;** Indian reserve of Birdtail Sioux, 14-27-1.
- Haywood;** village, 8-6-1 (C.P.R. 1894); alternate meadow and wooded land, hence Haywood.
- Hazel;** C.N.R. station, 10-9-E; after the daughter of a construction official.
- Hazeldean;** C.N.R. station, 2-22-1 (1914); earlier Pemba.
- Hazelridge;** village, 11-6-E (P.O. 1904); the P.O. was first situated on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25 on a ridge, where there were a lot of hazelnuts; in 1907, the C.P.R. placed its station on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, and the P.O. was removed to the station.
- Headingley;** parish and village; originally Church of England missionary settlement established by Rev. Griffith Owen Corbett, who reached Red River in 1851; left it in 1865; after his former parish, Headingley, Leeds, Yorkshire, England.
- Heaslip;** C.N.R. station, 6-19-1 (1906); after a settler.
- Hebb;** C.P.R. station, 1-10-1 (1914).
- Hebron;** C.N. Ry. station, 8-20-1 (1906-07); after a hill near the station.

Hecla; P.O., 25-6-E; after Mt. Hecla, Iceland.

Hecla; island, lake Winnipeg; Great Black L. on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Helston; village, 13-12-1 (C.N.R. 1904); earlier Berton; Helston is a parish in Cornwall, England.

Heming; lake, 68-24-1 (1921); after Arthur Heming, Canadian author of books on northern travel.

Henderson; creek, 22-17-1 (1920); after Isaac Henderson, settler.

Herb Lake; P.O., 67-17-1 (1920); translation of the Cree Indian name of the lake, *Wekusko* (*q.v.*).

Herchmer; village, at mile 412 from The Pas, H.B.R. (1928); after former Commissioner Lawrence Herchmer, Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Heslop Station; P.O.

High Bluff; parish and village (prior to 16 July, 1870); because of a high bluff or grove of trees, which rose conspicuously out of the surrounding woods; the grove has been cut down.

Hilbre; village, 29-9-1 (C.N.R. 1911); said to refer to its situation on high ground.

Hill; lake, 62-10-1, Minago river; translation of the Cree Indian name "*watchi sakahigan*", T.

Hillsburg; municipality, west of Dauphin lake.

Hillside Beach; village, 19-7-E (C.N.R. 1918); descriptive.

Hilltop; P.O., 17-17-1 (1900); after school district, which after F. G. Hill, early settler.

Hillview; P.O., 11-23-1 (P.O. 1884); the original post office was on high ground commanding a good view.

Hilton; village, 6-16-1 (1893); originally name of a school which was to be built on a hill or knoll, but actually was not; then the Northern Pacific Ry. came and the town was located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; the school is now the village school (1905).

Hnausa; village, 22-4-E (P.O. 1890); Icelandic name meaning uneven land; C.P.R. station name Jellieoe till 1915.

Hobbs; lake, lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$, Ontario boundary; after Major Hobbs, R.C.A.F., who visited the Boundary Survey party when in this vicinity, 1922.

Hobson; C.N.R. station, 12-7-1 (1899); after Robert Hobson of Hamilton, Ontario, Director, Canadian National Rys.; formerly Walldon.

Hochfeld; Mennonite village, 1-4-1; described as a "new settlement" 1876; German for "high field".

Hochstadt; Mennonite village, 6-5-E; described as a "new settlement", 1876; German for "lofty town".

Hockin; H.B.R. station at mile 178.96 from The Pas (1928); after Corporal C. H. Hockin, R.C.M.P. who was killed in 1897, by the Indian Almighty Voice.

Hoclor; C.N.R. station, 10-13-E.

Hodgson; village, 25-1-1 (P.O. 1912); after Henry Hodgson, postmaster.

Hole or Hollow Water River; 25-9-E; Indian reserve of Swampy Crees at the mouth of Wanipigow river (*q.v.*).

Holland; village, 7-11-1 (P.O. 1880-1881); after A. C. Holland, postmaster.

- Holmfield**; village, 2-16-1 (1886).
- Homebrook**; P.O., 32-11-1; "Home" meaning the postmaster's home and "brook" referring to Powderhorn brook, on the west bank of which the post office is situated (1921).
- Homestead**; C.P.R. station, 10-26-1 (1914); earlier Ivan.
- Homewood**; village, 6-3-1 (C.N.R. 1904); after the residence here of Sir Rodmond Palen Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, 1900-13.
- Hooper**; lake, 15-27-1; after an early settler.
- Hoover**; lake, 18-2-E (1917-18); after President Herbert Hoover, then U.S. food controller.
- Horndean**; village, 3-2-1 (C.P.R. 1911).
- Horod**; P.O., 19-21-1 (1925); Galician settlement; Russian word for "city".
- Horton**; village, 2-20-1 (C.N.R. 1914).
- Hove**; P.O., 18-3-1 (1908).
- Howardville**; P.O., 24-4-E (1913); after B. F. Howard, postmaster.
- Howden**; village, 15-15-1 (1904); after Hon. James H. Howden, Provincial Treasurer in Sir Rodmond Roblin's government.
- Howe**; lake, 31-4-1 (1918); after J. P. Howe, D.L.S. who made surveys here.
- Howell**; point, lake Winnipeg, 53-11-1; Chief Justice Howell held an investigation in the Peguis Reserve near Selkirk and no doubt the point was named after him.
- Huddleston**; C.N.R. station, 14-7-1 (1904); after early settlers.
- Hudson**; bay and strait; after Henry Hudson, the renowned navigator who sailed from Greenwich on the river Thames, England, 22 April, 1610, in the ship *Discovery* of 55 tons to seek the Northwest passage; he spent the winter in James bay but while returning in June, 1611, his crew mutinied and cast him adrift in a shallop with his son and eight others in the bay which was afterwards to be known as Hudson bay; Capt. Luke Foxe's chart, 1635, shows "hudsons bays" and "f. hudson"; the Indian name is *winipeg* meaning "nasty water". T.
- Hughes**; lake, 16-5-E; probably after Sheriff Hughes of Prince Albert.
- Hugo**; C.P.R. station, 12-11-1 (1907); after Victor Hugo (1802-85), French poet and novelist.
- Hugo**; lake, 7-9-E.
- Hulton**; P.O., St. Vital parish (1919); after Henry Hulton, postmaster.
- Hummerston**; C.N.R. station, 13-14-1 (1904); Albert Hummerston, first farmer to load a car of grain at this point.
- Husavik**; village, 18-4-E (P.O. 1878-79); after a small town in the north of Iceland; Husavik means "bay, bordered with houses"; name given by pioneer in 1875 to his homestead.
- Hyder**; P.O., 1-18-1; after a British soldier settler; Rowland P.O. changed to Hyder, 1 July, 1895; now closed.
- Iberville**; provincial constituency; after the celebrated Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville (1661-1706).
- Icelandic**; river, lake Winnipeg, 24-4-E; named, 1875, by an Icelandic deputation from Ontario which examined the region in that year as a preliminary to Icelandic settlement; White river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; White-mud river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

- Ideal**; P.O., 17-2-1 (1900); in the settlers' view an "ideal" place of existence.
- Ile des Chênes**; P.O., 8-4-E (1918).
- Ilford**; H.B.R. station at mile 286.12 from The Pas (1928); after Ilford, town, Essex, England; named at request of Sir Frederick Wise, when he was M.P. for that English constituency.
- Image**; creek, 12-9-1.
- Image**; plain; so named on Amos' plan of Red River Settlement, 1816.
- Imrie**; lake, 19-20-1 (1921) after F. M. Imrie, member of survey party.
- Indian**; bay, Shoal lake.
- Indian Bay**; P.O., 8-17-E (1923).
- Indian Gardens**; Chippewa Indian reserve, 9-9-1.
- Indian Pear Islands**; Swampy Cree Indian reserve, Saskeram lake.
- Indian Springs**; village, 15-11-1 (P.O. 1903); on an Indian Reserve of Bungay (Cree).
- Ingelow**; village, 12-16-1 (C.N.R. 1908); Woodlea P.O. changed to Ingelow, (1910); after Jean Ingelow (1820-97), English poetess; *refer to* Arona.
- Inglis**; village, 22-28-1 (1923); name suggested by Premier Norris.
- Inkster**; branch sub P.O. Winnipeg; after Sheriff Inkster; the site of the office was once his property. Colin Inkster was born in Manitoba, 3 August, 1843; his father was a councillor of Assiniboia; Sheriff Inkster in 1871 opposed Hon. Dr. Schultz, and was defeated. In March, the same year, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council and on December 3, 1874, was appointed Minister of Agriculture and President of the Council. In January, 1876, he was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, and gave the casting vote on the abolition of that body, having also voted for its abolition during two previous sessions; in February, 1876, he was appointed High Sheriff of the Province, a position which he held until 1928.
- Inland**; lake, 38-16-1.
- Inwood**; village, 18-1-1; contraction of "in the wood", referring to the large growth of timber; Cossette P.O. till 1906.
- Ipswich**; C.P.R. station, 17-22-1.
- Isabella**; village, 15-25-1 (P.O. 1906); after Mrs. Isabella Taylor, resident in the district for 30 years; she died in 1908.
- Iskwasum**; lake, Grass river, 65-25-1; Cree word meaning "he burns it"; the west end of the lake has been burned over.
- Island**; lake, lat. 53° 45', long. 94° 30'; descriptive.
- Island Lake**; Hudson's Bay Co. post; in existence, 1824 (*The Beaver*, Dec. 1928).
- Island**; portage, Winnipeg river, Ontario boundary; descriptive; on D. Thompson map, 1813-14; portage de l'Ile, Derouen itinerary.
- Jacam**; H.B.R. station at mile 340.30 from The Pas (1928); after J. A. Campbell, of the Pas, who was commissioner of Northern Manitoba, 1916-17 and M.P. for Nelson, 1917-21.
- Jackfish**; creek, Netley river, 15-4-E; Jackfish are caught here; translation of the Indian name *kapawinike*.

- Jackhead**; island, lake and river, lake Winnipeg, 34-1-E; rivière à la Tête de Brochet, the younger Henry, 16 August, 1808; Pike river, the elder Henry, 1775; Tête à Brochet, Peter Pond map, 1790; Jack R. on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Jackfish R. on Palliser Expedition map, 1865 with Pike head at the outlet; Pike head on D. Thompson map, 1813-14.
- Jackson**; creek, Souris river, 4-26-1; after settler.
- Jacob, les chutes de**; Winnipeg river, 16-15-E; James's fall on D. Thompson map, 1813-14; la chute à Jaqueau, Derouen itinerary; Paul Kane, *Indians of North America*, p. 65 says, "after a man named Jacques who was dared to run his canoe over a fall of fifteen or twenty feet of water. He attempted it, but was dashed to pieces; also known as Lamprey falls.
- James**; point, Winnipeg river; after Chief of Indian reserve and after old family of that name.
- Janow**; P.O., 10-12-E (1906); after Janow Gilewicz, postmaster; Elma C.N.R. station is here.
- Jaroslav**; P.O., 21-3-E (1923); settlers came from the city of the same name in Poland.
- Jessie**; lake, Winnipeg river, 14-14-E.
- Jobin**; C.P.R. station, 8-8-1 (1914); after a farmer; earlier Kilbally.
- Jordan**; C.N.R. station, 5-5-1 (1908).
- Joubert**; creek, Rat river, 6-4-E; after Olivier A. Joubert, postmaster, St. Pierre-Jolys.
- Julius**; C.P.R. station, 12-10-E (1895); after a contractor.
- Jumping**; river, lake Winnipeg, 36-5-1; Quashko-natagaweseebe or Jumping R. on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Justice**; village, 12-18-1 (C.N.R. 1908); alphabetical; *refer to* Arona; Aikenside P.O. changed to Justice, 1909.
- Kakamitaitit**; lake, 67-26-1; Cree Indian for "nine"; *refer to* Payuk.
- Kaleida**; village, 2-8-1 (P.O. 1889); from the Greek for "beautiful."
- Kalevala**; P.O., 23-5-1 (1915); after Kalevala, the national Finnish epic published in 1837.
- Kane**; village, 5-2-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after Robert Kane, landowner.
- Kanesosing**; creek, 31-32-1; Saulteux Indian for "two" creeks.
- Kanisota**; rapids; Grass river, 68-13-1; *niso*, Cree Indian for "two". T.
- Kanuchuan**; rapids, Gods river; Cree Indian name meaning "long current".
- Kanuski**; lake, 45-15-1; name reported by T. H. Plunkett, D.L.S., 1915.
- Kasnwaup**; swamp, 1-11-E; after an Indian who was an inspector of lands in the locality; the name means "one who is always on the look out"; *kunowapen* —to look (Watkins).
- Katimik**; lake, 45-14-1; name reported by T. H. Plunkett, D.L.S., 1915.
- Katrine**; village, 13-10-1 (C.N.R. 1901); local name adopted by the Ry.; may have been intended for Katrine, lake in Scotland.
- Kaupontekak**; bay and island, Dog lake; Indian name meaning "where the spruces meet," a view of this portion of the lake shows the trees of opposite shores apparently meeting.
- Kautunigan**; lake, Gammon river, 29-12-1; Indian for "perch-dish." T.
- Kawende**; P.O., 11-4-1 (1900); earlier Oakville, P.O.; from the Chippewa Indian *kawin* meaning "no"; Oakville is the C.N.R. station name here.

Kawinaw; lake, 44-14-1; name reported by T. H. Plunkett, D.L.S., 1915.

Keewatin; district of the Northwest Territories; a portion of the district was annexed to Manitoba in 1912; Keewatin is an Indian expression from *ki* "returned" and *chin* "wind" applied by the Crees to a very cold wind which comes from the south up to the northern end of the lake of the Woods in winter; it is the name always applied by the Crees to the north wind, *sawannolin* being the south wind; it usually happened that when a gale from the north had been blowing a day or two, there would follow a sudden whirl round, succeeded by an even colder gale from the south. This, said the Indians, was the north wind returning to his polar lair; Keewatin is the same word as Keewaydin in Longfellow's poem, *Hiawatha*, published in 1854; the name was adopted for a district in 1876; it was suggested by Hon. James McKay, a native of Red River settlement and a member of the Northwest Council, who assisted in negotiating several Indian treaties.

Kellett; H.B.R., station at mile 417.97 from The Pas (1929); after vice-admiral Sir Henry Kellett (1806-75), Arctic explorer.

Kelloe; village, 17-24-1 (P.O. 1887); after Kelloe, seat, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Kelsey; lake, expansion of Saskatchewan river; after Henry Kelsey, Hudson's Bay Co., who went inland from Hudson bay in 1691 and is supposed to have reached eastern Saskatchewan in that year.

Kelwood; village, 19-15-1 (C.N.R. 1904); earlier Glensmith; originally applied to a P.O. for which two names had been submitted—Callie, after the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barber, and Woodville; Kelwood is derived from the two names.

Kematch; river, Woody river, 38-26-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell after Kematch, an Indian living on Shoal river, who accompanied him in 1889.

Kemnay; village, 10-20-1 (C.P.R. 1882); after Kemnay, village, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Kenage; C.P.R. station, 12-28-1 (1911); after John Kenneth Savage, General Superintendent of the Ry.

Kenton; village, 12-23-1 (1903); after A. W. Kent, homesteader, 1881; Ralph-town P.O. changed to Kenton 1 June, 1904.

Kenville; village, 35-28-1 (C.N.R. 1906); syllable of Mackenzie of Mackenzie and Mann with "ville" added.

Kergwenan; P.O., 23-15-1 (1927); Breton name meaning "town of the bees".

Kettle; island, Saskatchewan river, 51-22-1; isle au Festins, the younger Henry, 22 August, 1808; Devilsdrum island, Hind, 1858; "a favourite camping and fishing place of the Swampy Indians, there being on it a clump of good-sized poplar, the only timber fit for fuel for miles around and here they hold their great councils, dog feasts and medicine dances. The name in Swampy is *kash-ke-bu-jes-pu-qua-ne-shing*, signifying "tying the mouth of a drum" (Fleming in Hind Report, 1858, p. 75).

Kettle; point, 51-23-1; one of the very few available places in high water for the Indian to boil his kettle.

Kettle; lake, river and rapids, Nelson river, 85-19-E; Kettle fall on Arrow-smith map, 1796.

Kettle Rapids; H.B.R. station at mile 334.12 from The Pas.

- Kewanna**; P.O., 22-12-1 (1921); after Kewanna Ranch at Arnaud, Man.; Indian for "safe portage".
- Keyes**; village, 15-12-1; P.O. opened, 1893, as midway between Portage la Prairie and Minnedosa; changed, 1900, to Keyes after W. J. Keyes, postmaster, settler, 1893.
- Kildonan East**; municipality.
- Kildonan West**; municipality.
- Kildonan North**; municipality.
- Kildonan Old**; municipality.
- Kildonan**; parish and village, 11-3-E; after Kildonan, parish, Sutherlandshire-Scotland, home of the early settlers; named by Lord Selkirk, 1817.
- Kilkenny**; P.O., 24-3-1; W. F. Redmond, postmaster.
- Killarney**; lake and town, 3-17-1 (P.O. 1883); and provincial constituency; after the town and the famous lakes, Kerry, Ireland.
- Kingston**; lake, lat. 50° 25', Ontario boundary (1921); after Prof. John Kingston, Mathematical Department, Victoria University, Toronto.
- Kinosota**; P.O., 22-11-1 (1887); originally *manitowapta* or strait of the spirit; name Kinosota suggested by Hon. John Norquay and adopted for P.O. 1889; compare Kanisota.
- Kinwow**; bay, lake Winnipeg, 35-1-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1859; Cree Indian name meaning "long" (Hind *Narrative*, I, 489).
- Kipahigan**; lake, 72-29-1, Saskatchewan boundary; Cree Indian name meaning "shut in" reported by E. W. Robinson, D.L.S., 1913.
- Kirkella**; village, 12-29-1 (C.P.R. 1898); originally name of the farm of Thomas Watson, which was named after Kirkella, village, Yorkshire, England.
- Kirkfield Park**; P.O., St. Charles parish (1911).
- Kirkness**; P.O., 13-5-E (1911); after M. B. Kirkness, postmaster.
- Kirkness**; rapid, Churchill river; on Arrowsmith map, 1821.
- Kiskitto**; lake, 61-8-1; Cree Indian name meaning "goose gut".
- Kiskittogisu**; lake, 60-7-1; Cree Indian name for "cat-gut". T.
- Kisseynew**; lake, 69-28-1; after Edward Kisseynew settler; *kisseynew* "old man" (Watkins).
- Kississing**; lake and river; Kississino lake and river on D. Thompson map, 1813-14; Cree Indian name meaning "cold".
- Kiwanzi**; brook, Burntwood river; Indian name meaning "old man"; *kuyas* "old" (Watkins).
- Kleefeld**; P.O., 6-5-E (1896); after a village in south Russia; German for "cloverfield".
- Knee**; lake, Hayes river, translation of the Cree Indian name *maskistigwan sakahigan*. T.
- Knox**; village, 12-19-1 (1908); adopted for alphabetical sequence; suggested by name of John Knox; refer to Arona.
- Komarno**; village, 17-2-E (C.P.R. 1906); named by settlers from Komarno, Ukraine.
- Koostatak**; P.O., 28-1-E (1921); earlier Fisher River; after Harry Koostatak a life councillor for many years to the Fisher River band of Indians.
- Kronsgart**; C.P.R. station, 4-3-1; German for "crown garden"; referring to original crown lands.

- Kronsthal**; Mennonite village, 1-2-1; German for "crown vale"; on map, 1881.
- Krug**; lake, 66-21-1; after Krug, a trapper on Wekusko lake.
- Kulish**; P.O., 30-22-1 (1917); after Panteleimon Kulish, Ukrainian poet, writer and translator of the Bible.
- LaBroquerie**; village, 6-8-E (P.O. 1882) and municipality; the municipality was erected 1881; after Joseph B. de LaBroquerie (1759-1830), uncle of Archbishop Taché.
- Lac du Bonnet**; village, 15-11-E (1900); also municipality; *refer to* Bonnet.
- Ladysmith**; village, 10-11-1 (1905); after Ladysmith, town, South Africa, besieged during the Boer war from October 1899 to 28 February, 1900.
- Ladywood**; village, 14-8-E (1905); after the school district, in forming which Mrs. Wood, storekeeper, took a prominent part.
- Lait**; C.P.R. station, 14-2-E; French for "milk"; there is a milk loading platform here.
- Lake Francis**; village, 15-3-1; *refer to* Francis lake.
- Lakeland**; village, 15-9-1 (P.O. 1888); near lake Manitoba.
- Lakeside**; provincial constituency.
- Lakeview**; municipality, west of lake Manitoba.
- Lamb**; lake, 54-20-1 (1917); after a settler.
- Lamprey**; falls, Winnipeg river, 16-15-E; *refer to* Jacob.
- Landing**; lake and river, Nelson river, 73-4-E; Sasquagame lake on Arrow-smith map, 1796; Anisquaouigamon, Jérémie, 1720; *suskiskwegimew sakahigan* meaning "where the sturgeons put their heads against the rock lake". T.
- Landmark**; P.O., 8-5-E.
- Landseer**; C.P.R. station, 7-12-1 (1904); probably after Sir Edwin Henry Landseer (1802-73), the celebrated English animal painter.
- Lanes**; post, Assiniboine river; on Hind Expedition map, 1859; half-way from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie.
- Langford**; municipality, southeast of Minnedosa (1891).
- Langruth**; village, 16-9-1 (C.N.R. 1911); after Langdon and Ruth, at one time owners of the townsite.
- Langvale**; P.O., 6-18-1 (P.O. 1882); after Rev. James Lang, son of Capt. John Lang, (veteran of the war of 1812), and a well known pioneer Presbyterian minister of Ottawa; first settler in locality, homesteading June 1880 and farming till 1886; during part of this period reeve of Riverside municipality.
- Lansdowne**; provincial constituency; also municipality, west of lake Manitoba (1884); after Lord Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, 1883-88.
- La Pérouse**; H.B.R. station at mile 171-48 from The Pas (1928); after the French admiral who captured fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, 1782.
- Largs**; C.P.R. station, 15-18-1 (1910); earlier West Summit; after Largs, town, Ayrshire, Scotland.
- La Rivière**; village, 3-10-1 (C.P.R. 1886); after the Hon. Alphonse Alfred Clement LaRivière; member for St. Boniface in the Legislative Assembly, 1878-89, M.P. for Provencher, 1889-1904, Senator, 1911.
- Larkhall**; G.W.W.D.R. station, 9-10-E.
- LaRochelle**; P.O., 5-4-E; 1898 P.O. guide says, late La Borderie; so-called by M. de St. Exupery, editor of a French paper at La Rochelle, France, who settled here.

- Laronde**; lake, lat. 52° 19'. Ontario boundary; after Jos. Laronde, member of Boundary Survey party, 1922.
- Laronde**; point, lake Winnipegosis, 41-16-1.
- Larter**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E.
- La Salle**; village, 8-2-E (C.P.R. 1882); on rivière Sale; modified to La Salle Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle (1643-87); French explorer.
- Last**; lake, 75-2-E; the last lake surveyed by A. E. Glover, D.L.S. in 1920.
- Lauder**; village, 5-24-1 (C.P.R. 1891); after the late Archdeacon Lauder, Ottawa; in 1890 known as Grand Bend.
- Laurie**; lake, 30-26-1.
- Laurier**; village, 22-16-1 (C.N.R. 1897); after the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, 1896-1911; the P.O. name was formerly Fosbery.
- Lavenham**; village, 9-10-1; (1905); after Lavenham, parish and village Suffolk, England; earlier Rosehill.
- La Vérendrye**; provincial constituency; after Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Vérendrye (1685-1749); born at Three Rivers; died at Montreal; famous French Canadian explorer of present Manitoba.
- Lavinia**; village, 15-24-1 (P.O. 1904); after Mrs. Lavinia Roy, Dauphin.
- Lawford**; lake and river, tributary to Hayes river; after Charles A. Lawford, assistant to Dr. R. Bell of the Geological Survey, in the region, 1880.
- Lawledge**; H.B.R. station at mile 382.6 from The Pas (1928); after F. M. Lawledge, one of the engineers engaged on the original railway surveys.
- Lawrence**; municipality, west of lake Manitoba (1914); after Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, Manitoba.
- Layland**; village, 10-6-1; after a settler.
- Lazare**; C.N.R. station; *refer to* St. Lazare.
- Leaf**; river, lake Winnipeg; on Peter Fidler map.
- Leak**; lake, 64-22-W; water flows from it through a hole in the limestone rock at the bottom of the lake.
- Leary**; village, 6-8-1 (C.N.R. 1904); after C. E. Leary, postmaster and at one time proprietor of a brick factory here.
- Ledwyn**; P.O., 23-3-E (1914).
- Leighton**; C.P.R. station, 3-24-1 (1905).
- Lelant**; C.N.R. station, 10-9-1 (1916).
- Lena**; village, 1-17-1 (P.O. 1892).
- Lennard**; P.O., 23-27-1 (1912); after a settler who homesteaded in 1880.
- Lenore**; village, 11-24-1 (P.O. 1894); name suggested by Thos. Hodgins, postmaster.
- Leon**; C.N.R. station, 10-18-1 (1905); after a Jewish pedlar; *refer to* Shiloh, name of adjoining station.
- Less Crossing**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E.
- Letellier**; P.O. 2-2-E (P.O. 1880-81); after Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, Lt. Governor of Quebec (1876-79), died 1881; originally Catherine after Mrs Catherine Wright, landowner.
- Lettonia**; P.O., 16-12-E (1914); settled from Lettonia, Latvia.
- Leven**; H.B.R. station at mile 192.26 from The Pas.
- Levine**; C.N.R. station, 12-20-1 (1908); consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona.
- Lewis**; village, 10-11-E; changed 1918 from Rateau, which after the postmaster.

- Leyond**; river, Bloodyeiv river, 31-7-E (1915); after a trader at the mouth of Bloodyeiv river; the only white man then in the locality.
- Libau**; village, 15-6-E (P.O. 1906); after Libau, in the Baltic; opened 1903 as Kreiger after Julius Kreiger, farmer; Kreiger changed to Libau, 1906.
- Libreville**; P.O., 30-16-1 (1919); after a town in the French Congo.
- Lidford**; P.O., 19-27-1 (1888); after the postmaster's native place in Devonshire, England.
- Lidstone**; P.O., 35-26-1 (1900); after Thos. Wm. Lidstone, farmer; closed 1929.
- Liège**; C.N.R. station, 2-23-1 (1914); named in honor of the defence of Liège, Belgium, during the Great War.
- Lillesve**; P.O., 20-3-1 (1910); Norwegian for "small burnt place."
- Lillyfield**; P.O., 12-2-E; because of great quantities of orange lilies the school district was called Lilyfield in 1883; the region had formerly been known as Centre or Middle Bluff, being half way between Stonewall and Winnipeg; two l's were put in the name by the P.O. Dept., when a post office was opened in 1896.
- Lily Bay**; P.O., 20-6-1 (1900), after water lilies in lake Manitoba.
- Limestone Cave**; point, lake Winnipeg; after a large cavern in the limestone (Hind, II, 19).
- Limestone**; point and bay, north coast of lake Winnipeg; Back bay on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Limestone**; river and rapids, Nelson river, 87-22-E; on Fidler map; translation of the Indian *mitichto*, T.
- Limestone Point**; lake, File river; Pelican lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Linklater**; H.B.R. station at mile 250.12 from The Pas (1928); after Hudson's Bay Co., officer in charge of Reindeer Lake post.
- Linklater**; C.P.R. station, 7-28-1.
- Little Britain**; C.P.R. station, 13-4-E.
- Little Bullhead**; P.O., 31-5-E (1919).
- Little Churchill**; river, Churchill river; on Arrowsmith map, 1824.
- Little Grand Rapids**; 35-15-E; Swampy Cree Indian reserve.
- Little Saskatchewan**; Indian reserve, 31-8-1; the reserve is on the west side of lake St. Martin, which is drained by Dauphin river, an alternative name of which is given on Hind Expedition map, 1859, as Little Saskatchewan.
- Lizard Point**; Indian reserves for Waywayseecappo and Sioux bands.
- Lobstick**; creek, 35-28-1 (1898); named because of several such landmarks along its banks.
- Loch Monar**; P.O., 17-1-1; after first postmaster's home Loch Monar, Ross-shire, Scotland; name changed from Monar to Loch Monar, 1 Dec., 1900.
- Lockport**; P.O., St. Andrews parish; originally Little Britain; then St. Andrews North P.O.; in 1902 Lockport, when the construction of a lock enabled boats to pass St. Andrews rapids on Red river.
- Locre**; P.O., 25-15-1 (1923); after the base of the Canadian Forces in Belgium in the World war.
- Logoch**; P.O., 13-24-1 (P.O. 1884); said to be named after a farm near Glasgow, Scotland, former home of wife of James Steven, postmaster.
- Lonely Lake**; P.O., 25-12-1 (1915).

- Long**; lake, Assiniboine river, 13-4-1; descriptive; Raft lake, the younger Henry, 9 July, 1806.
- Long**; point, lake Winnipeg, 47-7-1; on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Kitchinashi or Pt. Missineo (Big point) on Hind Expedition map, 1859; C. Kitchinashi or Long Pt. on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Long**; river, Pembina river, 3-12-1.
- Longbody**; creek, Bloodyeiv river, 32-6-E.
- Longburn**; C.N.R. station, 13-8-1 (1907).
- Long Plain**; Chippewa Indian reserve, 9-8-1.
- Long Spruce**; rapids, Nelson river; Gooseberry fall on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Loon's straits or detroit le duc**; canoe route of old N.W. Co. at Loon creek, 29-7-E: Is this strait between Monkman island and the mainland?
- Loonhead**; lake, File river; descriptive of its shape.
- Lorette**; parish and C.N.R. station, 9-5-E (parish on 1881 map); after Lorette, village, Quebec.
- Loretto**; P.O., 9-5-E (P.O. on 1881 map).
- Lorne**; lake, Pembina river, 3-15-1; after the Duke of Argyll, who as Marquess of Lorne was Governor General of Canada, 1878-83; visited Manitoba, 1881.
- Lorne**; municipality, southwest of Portage la Prairie.
- Loucks**; lake, 65-22-1 (1919); after Walter Loueks, trapper.
- Loughnan**; lake, 69-27-1 (1920); after David Loughnan, Vancouver, in that year editor of the *Veteran*, Ottawa.
- Louise**; lake, 3-15-1, Pembina river, below Lorne lake and railway station; also municipality in the vicinity of Pilot Mound; after Princess Louise, wife of Duke of Argyll, Governor General of Canada, 1878-1883.
- Louise Bridge**; sub-P.O., Winnipeg; near the first bridge built on the Red River in 1880, which was named after Princess Louise.
- Lowe Farm**; village, 5-1-1 (1900); after John Lowe, editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, afterwards Deputy Minister of Agriculture, 1888-95; owned and farmed a large tract of land here.
- Lowland**; P.O., 15-9-E (1927).
- Lucas**; 14-25-1 (P.O., 1884).
- Luke**; H.B.R. station at mile 319.18 from The Pas (1928); after Luke Clemons, mail carrier and trader along the railway.
- Lundar**; village, 19-5-1 (P.O. 1891); mistake for Lundi; named by Henrick Johnson an Icelandier after the farm in Iceland from which his bride came.
- Lyddal**; H.B.R. station at mile 149.14 from The Pas (1928); after Wm. Lyddal, Governor of Rupert's Land for the Hudson Bay Co., 1670.
- Lydiatt**; village, 12-8-E (C.P.R. 1907); after R. J. Lydiatt, chief clerk of Canadian Pacific Ry.
- Lyleton**; village, 1-28-1 (P.O. 1890); after Andrew Lyle, postmaster, settled 1881.
- Lynx**; bay and point, lake Winnipeg, 36-2-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1859; refer to Cat.
- McArthur**; falls, lac du Bonnet, 16-9-E.
- McArthur**; C.N.R. station, 11-7-1 (1905); after secretary to Supt. of the railway.
- McAulay**; harbour, lake Winnipegosis, 36-17-1; after a lumberman.

- McAuley**; village, 15-29-1 (C.P.R. 1904); after the owner of the townsite; Rutherglen till 1906.
- McBeth**; C.P.R. station, 11-3-E.
- Macbeth**; point, lake Winnipeg, 36-1-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1859; after one Angus Macbeth, who trimmed a spruce tree here into a lobster (Hind, *Narrative*, I, 489).
- M'Clintock**; H.B. Ry. station at mile 442.7 from The Pas (1929); after Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock (1819-1907), famous Arctic explorer.
- McConnell**; village, 15-23-1 (1911); after A. D. McConnell, M.P., early settler.
- McCreary**; island, west of Berens island, lake Winnipeg (1903).
- McCreary**; village, 21-15-1 (C.N.R. 1897); after William Forsythe McCreary, M.P. for Selkirk, who brought Ruthenian and Doukhobor settlers; originally Elliott as homestead of George Elliott, but changed because duplicated.
- Macdonald**; village, 12-8-1 (1886); after the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-91), Prime Minister of Canada 1867-73 and 1878-91; earlier Drumconner P.O.
- Macdonald**; municipality, southwest of Winnipeg.
- McDonald**; C.P.R. station, 13-4-E (1900).
- Macdonell House**; Northwest Co. trading post, Sec. 19, Tp. 8-16-1; occupied by "old Aug" for John Macdonell in 1793. (Tyrrell, Thompson, 207).
- McElheran**; C.P.R. station, 20-4-E (1922); after Archdeacon McElheran.
- McGillivray**; lake, lat. 51° 28', Ontario boundary; after J. McGillivray, Ontario geologist, member of survey party.
- McGregor**; lake, lat. 50° 33', Ontario boundary; after K. McGregor, member of the Boundary Survey party, 1921.
- Macgregor**; village, 11-10-1 (1881); named by Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, 1881; after his chaplain, Rev. Dr. James Macgregor of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh.
- McKay**; point, lake Manitoba, 22-10-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- McKelvie**; Great Nor. Ry. station, 9-20-1 (1906).
- McKinley**; G.W.W.D.R. station, 8-12-E.
- Maclaren**; lake, 72-2-1.
- McLaughlin**; river, Gunisao river, 55-2-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell, after Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, Methodist missionary at Berens river, who was drowned in lake Winnipeg.
- McLean**; C.N.R. station, 27-29-1; Deepdale is the P.O. name.
- McLennan**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E.
- McLeod**; lake, 68-17-1 (1919); after R. McLeod, prospector, 1919.
- McLeod**; island, near Manitoba island, narrows of lake Winnipeg; on Hind map, 1859.
- McMunn**; village, 8-13-E (P.O. 1918).
- McNaughten**; lake, 19-20-1 (1921); after an early settler.
- McNaughton**; C.P.R. station, 11-3-E.
- Macoun**; point, lake Winnipegosis, 47-24-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell, 1889, after John Macoun, botanist and naturalist, Geological Survey.
- McRae**; lake, 23-9-1 (1894); after an early settler.
- MacRoss**; P.O., 21-7-1 (1913); after Arthur A. Ross, postmaster.

- McTavish**; village, 6-1-E (C.P.R. 1895); after J. H. McTavish, born Grafton, Ontario, 11 June, 1837; joined Hudson's Bay Company, 1856; entered Manitoba Legislature, 1870; member of Executive Council, Northwest Territories, and Chief Factor of Hudson's Bay Co., 1874; Chief Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1881.
- Mafeking**; village, 43-26-1 (1904); after Mafeking, South Africa.
- Magnet**; village, 27-14-1 (1926); name suggested by a settler named Davidson, who happened to see the sketch of a magnet.
- Magnus**; C.N.R. station, 8-5-1.
- Makaroff**; village, 27-29-1 (1904); after Vice Admiral Serge Onesimovitch Makaroff (1848-1904); perished when the Russian cruiser *Petropavlovsk* was accidentally torpedoed in the Russo-Japanese war.
- Makinak**; village, 23-16-1 (1897); Cree Indian for turtle; after Turtle river.
- Mallows**; lake, 26-28-1 (1893); after the plant of the name.
- Maloneck**; creek, 33-32-1 (1899); after a trader and hunter.
- Malonton**; village, 18-2-E (1911); after Frank Malonton, a settler.
- Manasan**; river and falls, Buratwood river; 77-1-1; Cree Indian for "shell". T.
- Manigotagan**; lake and river, 25-9-E, lake Winnipeg; Mainwarins L. on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Cree Indian name meaning "bad throat river". T.
- Manigotagan**; P.O., 25-9-E.
- Manistikwan**; lake, 66-29-1; Indian name meaning "devil's head" originally applied to Schist lake.
- Manito**; hills, 8-14-1; D. Thompson says that "no snow lies on them all winter, which is the reason the natives call them Manito or preternatural". Montagne du Diable is the name used by the younger Henry 12 July, 1806, who calls them "a ridge of barren sandy hills" and states that "many extraordinary stories are related of the mountain, both by Indians and Canadians of the strange noises heard in its bowels and the nightly apparitions seen at one particular place". Hind, 1859, use the name "The Devil's hills".
- Manitoba House**; settlement, 22-11-1; shown as post on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Manitoba**; island, narrows of lake Manitoba; on Hind Expedition map, 1859; the limestone in a beach on the island is very compact and resonant and when the waves beat against the beach and throw the surrounding pebbles one on another, the roaring sound will undoubtedly be produced which has given rise to the superstition among the Indians that a *manito* or spirit beats a drum or otherwise makes a noise on the island. The strait past the island was therefore called *manito-wapow* (Cree) or *manito bau* (Ojibway) meaning the strait of the spirit or manito. (J. B. Tyrrell in Geol. Survey Rep. Vol. V, 1893, E. 39); see, however, alternative origin of name under next item.
- Manitoba**; province and lake; Manitoba or Petawewinipeg lake on Andrew Russell map, 1858; Manitow Bow lake on map of Assiniboia, 1811; lake Manitoba on Arrowsmith map, 1796; the generally accepted view of the origin of the name is that given under Manitobaisland; Dugas and Prud'homme, however, are of opinion that Manitoba is a name due to the Assiniboine Indians who formerly inhabited the shores of the lake and that it comes from the Assiniboine Indian words "*mini*" and "*tobow*", meaning "lake of the prairie," or, in French, lac des Prairies, the name used by La Vérendrye.

Manitou; rapids, near mouth of Winnipeg river.

Manitou; village, 3-8-1 (C.P.R. 1883) and provincial constituency.

Manlius; C.N.R. station (1916); after Manlius Bull, Winnipeg, president, Royal Crown Soap Co., first soap factory in Western Canada.

Manson; village, 13-29-1 (C.P.R. 1904); after James Manson, Assistant to the Vice President, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Mantagao; lake, 27-4-1 and river, lake Winnipeg, 33-3-1; river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Mantricia; lake, draining into Warrington river, Ontario boundary; combination of Manitoba and Patricia; the lake is partially in the Patricia portion of Kenora district, Ontario.

Maon; C.N.R. station, 9-25-1 (1908).

Maples; C.N.R. station, 10-26-1 (1905); J. Buck planted maples about his farm and called it Maples.

Marais (rivière aux); Red river, 2-2-E; the younger Henry, 28 August, 1800; Swampy river, Keating 1825; *Petopek* in Chippewa (Keating).

Marchand; point, 45-1-E., lake Winnipeg.

Marchand; village, 5-8-E (C.N.R. 1899); after a hunter or settler.

Marco; P.O., 20-23-1 (1913)

Marconi; C.P.R. station, 11-3-E (1904); after the inventor.

Margaret; lake, 1-22-1; name on township plan, 1880.

Margaret; village, 5-18-1 (1891); name of wife of David Nixon, postmaster; earlier Greenfield.

Mariapolis; village, 5-12-1 (P.O. 1891).

Marion; lake, 3-2-E; after Roger Marion, who represented Carillon in the Legislative Assembly from 1886 to 1899.

Marius; P.O., 18-9-1; changed, 1914, from Sandy Bay.

Markland; P.O., 19-2-1.

Marney; P.O., 15-21-1 (1881).

Marquette; village, 13-2-1 (C.N.R. 1882); after Jacques Marquette (1637-75), the Jesuit missionary, who with Jolliet explored the Mississippi in 1673.

Marsh; river, Rat river, 7-3-E.

Martinville; C.N.R. station, 9-18-1 (1904).

Mary Hill; P.O., 19-5-1 (1895); situated on a hill.

Maskawata; P.O., 10-23-1 (1884); Cree Indian for "oak tree"; the post office is about four miles from Oak river.

Maskwa; river, Winnipeg, river, 18-10-E; Cree Indian name meaning "bear"; Bear river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Masters Junction; C.P.R. station, 12-3-E.

Matago; H.B.R. station, at mile 212.52 from The Pas (1928); Cree Indian word for "limestone."

Mather; village, 2-13-1 (C.P.R. 1897); after — Mather of the Keewatin Flour Mills, which contemplated the erection of a mill here.

Matheson; island, 32-4-E, narrows of lake Winnipeg; (1903); after D. Matheson, lightkeeper, Black Bear island.

Matheson Island; P.O. 32-4-E (1926).

Matlock; village, 17-4-E (C.P.R. 1910); after Matlock, town, Derbyshire, England.

Maurepas. *Refer to Fort Maurepas.*

Mayfield; village, 13-12-1 (C.N.R. 1904); after John Mayfield, a settler; Mayfield Station is the P.O. name.

Maymagwaysee; point, lake Winnipeg, 33-2-E; on Hind Expedition map 1859; Cree Indian name meaning "water nymph".

Meadow; portage, 31-16-1, between lake Winnipegosis and lake Manitoba; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; descriptive of the country through which the portage runs.

Meadow Portage; P.O. 31-16-1 (1918).

Meadows; village, 12-1-1 (C.P.R. 1882); describing the situation on the "prairie".

Meadowdale; P.O., 10-5-E (1895).

Meandrine; lake, lat. 52° 35', Ontario boundary; synonym for "crooked"; descriptive name.

Mears; P.O., 21-24-1 (1925); named by the postmaster after one of the villages called Mere in England, modifying that name slightly.

Medard; H.B.R. station, at mile 142.15 from The Pas (1928); after Medard Chouart des Groseillers, whose fur-trading career is bound up with that of his brother-in-law, Pierre Esprit Radisson; both had much to do with the foundation of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Medika; P.O., 9-12-E (1918); after Medika, Russia, home of the first postmaster.

Medora; village, 3-24-1 (P.O. 1887); may be after Medora township, Muskoka district, Ontario.

Meharry; C.N.R. station, 26-25-1 (1904); after the owner of the land at the station.

Mekiwin; P.O., 14-13-1 (P.O. 1883); Cree Indian for "gift".

Melbourne; village, 10-13-1; after Lord Melbourne; described as a "new settlement" in 1874.

Meleb; village, 20-2-E (C.P.R. 1911); portions of the names of two settlers.

Melita; village, 4-27-1 (P.O. 1884); a second form of Malta, island in the Mediterranean.

Melrose; P.O., 12-5-E (1900); name of cotton mills at Oldham, Lancashire, England; name suggested by a settler from Oldham.

Menisino; village, 1-10-E (C.N.R. 1907).

Menteith; village, 7-22-1 (P.O. 1883-85).

Mentmore; village, 13-16-1 (C.N.R. 1911); named by T. H. Drayson, owner of the townsite.

Menzie; village, 18-22-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after J. Menzie (?Menzies), early settler.

Merle; C.N.R. station, 9-21-1 (1908).

Merridale; P.O., 27-27-1 (1909); named by the late William Cockerell after Merridale road, Wolverhampton, England.

Methley; C.N.R. station, 25-15-1 (1926); after Methley, town, Yorkshire, England.

Methven; village, 7-17-1 (1891); may be after Methven, village, Perthshire, Scotland.

Metigoshe; lake, 1-22-1.

- Mèzieres**; P.O., 9-7-1 (1912); the postmaster came from Mèzieres, France.
- Miami**; village, 5-6-1 (P.O. 1877).
- Middleboro**; village, 1-16-E (1921).
- Middlechurch**; village, St. Pauls parish (P.O. 1871); referring to St. Pauls, the central church between St. Johns and St. Andrews churches.
- Midwinter**; G.W.W.D.R. station, 7-14-E.
- Milkhouse**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E.
- Millbrook**; village, 10-6-E (P.O. 1879); described as a "new settlement" in 1876.
- Miller**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E.
- Million**; P.O., 27-16-1 (1907); in a numerical sense expressing the limit of desire of early settlers, who thought they had found an Eden or the end of their quest.
- Millwood**; village, 20-29-1 (P.O. 1887-8); Messrs. Mitchell and Bucknall established a large saw mill here and laid out a small townsite, which they named Millwood.
- Milner**; C.P.R. station, 14-9-E (1901) after Viscount Milner (1854-1925), who held office as High Commissioner of South Africa from 1897 to 1905; Cedar-kine is the P.O. name.
- Minago**; river, Nelson river; Cree Indian name meaning "spruce".
- Miniota**; village, 13-27-1, and municipality; Sioux Indian for "much water" referring to the Assiniboine river; municipality name suggested by W. A. Doyle, postmaster, Beulah, 1882, first warden of the county of Miniota.
- Minitonas**; hill, creek, village and municipality, 35-26-1; Indian name meaning "isolated hill". T.
- Mink Creek**; P.O., 28-22-1 (1913).
- Minnedosa**; town and river, 15-18-1, and provincial constituency; the river is called Rapid river by the younger Henry, 14 July, 1806, and on Arrow-smith's map, 1821; Rapid or Little Saskatchewan on Hind Expedition map 1859, and the Palliser Expedition map 1865; the original village, situated on the Portage la Prairie-Edmonton trail, was known as Farmer's Crossing prior to 1879, in which year Mr. J. S. Armitage, a settler from Newmarket, Ontario and the first postmaster, suggested as a post office name Minnedosa, from the Sioux Indian words "minne" or water and "duza" rapid; Mr. Armitage's wife's name was Minne and a daughter born in 1880 was called Minnedosa; the river was renamed subsequently. Rivière St. Pierre de La Verendrye. Tanner calls it Saskawjewin.
- Minnewakan**; P.O., 20-6-1 (1887); Cree Indian for "drinking vessel" or "cup".
- Minnewasta**; creek, Assiniboine river, 14-27-1; Sioux Indian for "good water".
- Minto**; village, 5-19-1 (1899) and municipality; after the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, 1898-1904.
- Mispun**; creek, 73-5-1 (1914); Cree Indian for "snow"; on the day this creek was explored by surveyors it was snowing heavily.
- Missipisew**; river, lat. 35° 00', long. 99° 27'; in Cree Indian *misipisew olupewin* or "lions den river". T.
- Mistik**; creek, Athapapuskow lake; Cree word meaning "tree".

- Mitas**; point, lake Winnipeg; Foutre point on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Cree Indian name meaning "legging".
- Mitatut**; lake, 67-26-1; Cree Indian for "ten"; *refer to* Payuk.
- Mitishto**; river; Grass river, 67-10-1; Indian name meaning "limestone".
- Moar**; lake, lat. 52° 01', Ontario boundary (1922); after a Hudson's Bay Co. officer at Little Grand Rapids.
- Moline**; village, 14-20-1 (P.O. 1883); after Moline, city, Illinois, U.S.
- Mollard**; C.N.R. station, 7-2-1 (1923).
- Molson**; lake, Hayes river; named, 1880, by Dr. R. Bell of the Geological Survey after his assistant, Charles A. Molson; the Indian name is *winipegosis sakahigan* "little nasty water lake". T.
- Molson**; village, 12-9-E (C.P.R. 1893); earlier Monmouth; after F. W. Molson, Montreal, Director of the Ry.
- Monkman**; bay and island, lake Winnipeg, 29-7-E.
- Monkman**; point, lake Manitoba; after James Monkman, who worked salt springs here. (Hind, *Narrative*, II, 45 and 73.)
- Monominto**; village, 9-7-E (P.O. 1907); after the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, 1898-1904.
- Monroe**; point, lake Manitoba (1888); after Alex. Monroe, Hudson's Bay Co. trader at Waterhen lake.
- Montagne à la Bosse**; North West Co. trading post, Sec. 17, Tp. 10-25-1 "frequently established and as often abandoned", John Macdonell writing about 1797.
- Montcalm**; municipality, Red river (1882); after Joseph de St. Vêran, Marquis de Montcalm (1712-59), Commander in Chief of the French forces at Quebec.
- Montreal**; point, lake Winnipeg; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Moodie**; C.N.R. station, 2-12-E (1919).
- Moody**; lake, 70-21-1; after a settler.
- Moore**; C.N.R. station, 11-2-E (1911); after ——— Moore, landowner.
- Moore**; lake, 22-16-E, Manigotagan river (1920); after E. S. Moore, of the Geological Survey who made surveys in this region in 1912.
- Moorepark**; village, 13-17-1 (C.P.R. 1905); earlier Dooley; Selden P.O. name till 1906; W. P. Moore homesteaded on the quarter section which became the townsite; when it was divided his son, Lt. Col. Moore of Toronto gave the municipality five acres for a park.
- Moose**; island, Fisher bay, lake Winnipeg; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865
- Moose**; lake, 55-19-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; the younger Henry, 21 August, 1808; improbably lake Cariboux reached by Joseph La France, March, 1742.
- Moose Lake**; P.O.; and Swampy Cree Indian reserve.
- Moose Bay**; P.O., 27-17-1 (1914).
- Moosehorn**; lakes, creek and bay, lake Manitoba, 25-9-1; also village, 26-7-1.
- Moosehorn Bay**; P.O., 26-8-1 (1905).
- Moose-nose**; C.P.R. station, 11-5-E (1912); after a nearby gravel ridge, the contour of which resembles the head of a moose.
- Moose-nose**; lake, 86-15-E; translation of the Cree Indian name *musogotewi sakahigan*.

Morass; point, lake Winnipeg, 38-6-1; Maskigon on Arrowsmith map, 1796; point of the Marsh on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Morden; town, 3-5-1 (1883); also municipality; after Alvey Morden, settler in 3-5-1 in 1878 from Bruce county, Ontario; Morden was built up from two pre-railway towns, Nelsonville to the north and Mountain City to the south.

Morin; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 35'$, long. $101^{\circ} 23'$, Pukatawagan river; after Louis Morin

Morisette; lake (19th); after J. B. Morisette, member of the survey party.

Morris; lake, 17-1-E; name on Department of the Interior map, 1875.

Morris; river, town, municipality and provincial constituency; after Hon. Alex. Morris (1826-89), Lt. Gov. of Manitoba, 1872-76; the lower portion of the river is called Gratias river on "Map to show lands at Red River conveyed by Indian chiefs to the Earl of Selkirk in 1817"; the Chippewa Indian name is "kaomenakashe" (Keating, 1825); Scratching river is the name on Palliser Expedition map, 1865, and there was a Scratching River P.O. in 1874 in 5-1-E; another name is Burr brook; all these names refer to a deep coulee full of thorns (in French, gratias) on the north side of the river. The upper portion of the river is called rivière aux Islettes de Bois by the younger Henry, 27 August, 1800, because of its many loops forming almost islands of trees. This upper portion formerly ended in a marsh north of Boyne settlement and P.O., (which names occur in tp. 6-4-1 on Department of Interior map, 1875) and from this settlement the river and marsh took their name. When the marsh was drained lower down into Morris river the two streams became continuous, and are now known officially as Morris river, though Boyne is the only name in local use for the upper river.

Morrison; lake, 47-13-1 (1915).

Morrison; lake, 15-5-E.

Morton; municipality, in the vicinity of Boissevain; after T. L. Morton, M.L.A. for Westbourne.

Morton; lake, 67-21-1; after George Morton, prospector and trapper.

Morweena; P.O., 23-1-E (1915).

Moss; lake, north of Southern Indian lake; on Arrowsmith map, 1821.

Mossy; point, lake Winnipeg, 42-2-E; Palliser Expedition map applies this name to a point in 41-2-E.

Mossy; portage, between Cedar lake and lake Winnipegosis; on Andrew Russell map, 1858; Swampy portage on Fidler map.

Mossy; river, flowing from Dauphin lake to lake Winnipegosis; translation of an Indian name; Bougainville, 1757, calls it Minanghenachequeke or troubled water.

Mossy River; municipality.

Mountain; provincial constituency; the reference is to Pembina mountain.

Mountain City; pre-railway town, southwest of Morden.

Mountainside; village, 2-22-1 (C.N.R. 1914); earlier Anvers; originally was the name of the school house.

Mowbray; village, 1-8-1 (P.O. 1882).

Muckle; creek, Netley creek, 15-4-E; after A. Muckle; the creek rises in a large spring half a mile from his farm; the Indian name is *mokigewin sipi* or "boiling up river".

- Mud**; lake, Saskatchewan river; descriptive; lake Vaseux (French for "muddy"), the younger Henry, 22 August, 1808.
- Muhigan**; river, Sipiwesk lake, 68-6-1; Cree Indian name meaning "wolf" river. T. The river takes its name from an upstanding block of gneiss on a hill on its south bank known as the "wolf stand".
- Muir**; village, 13-11-1 (C.N.R. 1901); earlier Neepawa Junction; Valley Stream P.O. till 1918; after W. C. Muir, General Manager, Canadian National Express, Montreal.
- Mukutawa**; lake and river, lake Winnipeg (1920). Great Black river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Blackwater river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865, Greater Beaver rivulet on D. Thompson map, 1813-14. Cree Indian for "black".
- Mulvihill**; village, 23-6-1 (1911); P.O. changed from Mona, 1913; after a Roman Catholic brother who was, for many years, reeve of the municipality of St. Laurent.
- Muningwari**; lake, 64-10-1.
- Munk**; H.B.R. station, at mile 478.13 from The Pas (1929); after Jens Munk Danish naval officer, who wintered with two ships at Churchill 1619-20; the crews died of scurvy except Munk and two others who sailed the smaller vessel home to Denmark in the spring.
- Munroe**; C.N.R. station, 12-15-1 (1905); after John Munro (*sic*), settler, 1878, who presented the Ry. with 10 acres of land for a townsite.
- Murchison**; P.O. 16-17-1 (P.O. 1883-85).
- Murrayhill**; C.N.R. station, 17-18E (1928); after reconnaissance engineer, E. M. Murray Hill, Winnipeg.
- Murray Park**; village, 11-2-E (C.P.R. 1885); after Alexander Murray, settler.
- Muskrat**; river, Whitemud river, 14-9-1; name Muskrat river or rivière des Champignons (mushrooms) on "map to show lands at Red River conveyed by Indian chiefs to the Earl of Selkirk in 1817"; Rat river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Muskwesi**; river, Southern Indian lake; Cree Indian name meaning "bear".
- Musquawegan**; lake, near Granville lake, Churchill river; Cree Indian name meaning "bears backbone". D. Thompson built a house and wintered here 1804-05. (Tyrrell).
- Mustekapau**; creek, Nelson river, 72-2-1.
- Myra**; C.N.R. station, 12-22-1; consecutive naming; after Myra, North Dakota; *refer to* Arona.
- Myrtle**; village, 4-3-1 (P.O. 1891).
- Namew**; lake, 61-29-1; Cree Indian name meaning "sturgeon".
- Nanawan**; river, Mukutawa river, 49-2-E (1914); after an Indian living on it.
- Nao**; lake, 66-27-1; Cree Indian for "four"; *refer to* Payuk.
- Naosap**; lake, 68-26-1; Cree Indian for "fourteen"; *refer to* Payuk.

Napinka; village, 4-25-1 (P.O. 1884); Sioux Indian word meaning "equal to two"; "double".

Naples; C.P.R. station, 3-22-1 (1903); probably after Naples, city, Italy.

Narcisse; village, 19-1-1 (C.N.R. 1914); name suggested by Russian settlers.

Narol; P.O., St. Andrews parish (1912).

Narraway; lake, Ontario boundary (1922); after L. Narraway, who died while surveying the lake.

Narrows; lake Winnipeg; La Dues straits on Arrowsmith 1821; La Dues straits on Fidler map; Loon's straits or detroit le due on Hind map, 1859.

Narrows (The); P.O., lake Manitoba 24-10-1 (1896); descriptive name.

Narrows (The); Saulteaux Indian reserve, lake St. Martin; descriptive name.

Nason; point, lake Winnipegosis, 46-23-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell after Henry Nason, B.A., barrister, Winnipeg.

Natalie; lake, 74-1-1.

Natawahunan; lake, Grass river, 77-2-E; Cree Indian name meaning "egg hunting" lake.

Navin; C.N.R. station, 10-4-E; (1904); after a resident.

Nebogwawin; butte, 1-10-1; also known as "Star mound" and "Dry Dance mountain"; where the Indians before going on the warpath were accustomed to dance and fast three days and nights; in later days near the half yearly rendezvous of the Red River buffalo hunters, about five miles east.

Neelin; village, 3-14-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after Joseph Neelin, farmer.

Neepawa; town and creek, 14-15-1; named by settlers, 1873; Chippewa Indian for "abundance".

Nelson; lake, Churchill river; named by D. Thompson after Horatio, Viscount Nelson (1758-1805); un-named on Fidler map, which shows Nelson house on it.

Nelson; river, so named by Button, 1612; "Northwest Foxe" says "which river he named Port Nelson after the name of his (sailing) master, Francis Nelson, whom he buried there; Jeremie, 1720, calls the river Paouiriniouagaou and Cocking. Powethiniko; Radisson gives the name as Kawerinagaw which he says means "wicked". (Can. Archives Rep. 1895, p. 13).

Nelson or Nelsonville; a flourishing pre-railway town which was moved—people and houses—to Morden when the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Ry was built.

Nelson House; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post; Footprint lake; D. Thompson, 1804, calls it an "old fort".

Nepishkow; portage and rapid, Churchill river below Granville lake; Weed on Fidler map; Cree Indian for "willow".

Nes; P.O., 20-4-E (1904); Icelandic for "point"; shortened from *dogurdarnes* or "breakfast point".

Nesbitt; village, 7-18-1 (C.P.R. 1891); after J. Nesbitt, settler.

Neso; lake, 65-27-1; Cree Indian for "two"; refer to Payuk.

Nesosap; lake, 67-26-1; Cree Indian for "twelve"; refer to Payuk.

Net; point, lake Winnipegosis, 34-17-1. "

Netley; lake and creek, Red river, 15-5-E; also C.P.R. station; Dead river on "map to show lands at Red river conveyed by Indian chiefs to Earl of Selkirk in 1817"; rivière aux Morts, the younger Henry, 17 August, 1803; Dead river, the younger Henry, 8 August, 1808; Hudson's Bay Company Council minutes, 1825, mention, "Netley creek"; the Indian name is Nepowin-sipi or Deaths river; the name Dead river or rivière aux Morts is explained by John Macdonell as due to the fact that "a large camp of Assiniboils, Krees and Saulteux were massacred by the Sioux or Naudawessi"; but A. M. Muekle in a letter from Clandeboye, 19 November, 1891, wrote:—"The river was not given the name because of a massacre which took place there, but for the reason that when the Saulteux first came to the mouth of the creek they found abandoned tents along the bank, also on going up stream they again found abandoned tents; at these tents they found human remains, both inside and out; this is the reason it got the name Ne-poo-win; they discovered one boy alive who told them that his people had all died of small-pox; this boy, Pockwa-now was known to the Selkirk Settlers, which would make the date not more than one hundred and twenty years ago. The Saulteux then took possession of the land without opposition, after killing or adopting the few Mandans who lived along the banks of the Red River, but did not venture into the prairie; a short time after the Assineboins (*assin* a stone and *pown*, a Sioux) came back and found the Saulteux in possession; they smoked the pipe of peace and made an offensive and defensive alliance against their enemies, which has lasted up to the present day, the Saulteux to have the woods and rivers for the moose, bear, beaver and fish in them and the Assiniboine the prairies with the buffalo".

Nettly Lake; P.O., 16-4-E (1890).

Neubergthal; Mennonite village, 1-4-1; on map, 1881. German for "new mountain vale".

Neuenberg; Mennonite village, 1-4-1; described as a "new settlement" 1876; German for "new mount".

Neuhorst; Mennonite village, 1-3-1; described as a "new settlement" 1876; German for "new tree clump" or "new grove".

Neveton; P.O., 19-2-1 (1907); after F. Neve, postmaster.

Newdale; village, 16-20-1 (P.O. 1881); named by John L. Crook, settler, 1880, from St. Marys, Ontario.

Newstead; C.P.R. station, 8-20-1 (1905).

Newton; village, 11-5-1 (C.N.R. 1888-89); Newton Siding is the P.O. name.

Nikotwasik; lake, 66-26-1; Cree Indian for "six"; *refer to* Payuk.

Nina; lake, 24-9-1 (1894); after Mrs. H. Martineau, wife of the Indian agent at "The Narrows".

Ninette; village, 5-17-1 (P.O. 1884); contraction of Antoinette; the settlers had difficulty in securing a suitable name and Ninette was either the heroine of a novel or the suggestion of a French Canadian whom their delegates met on their way to interview the postal authorities at Winnipeg.

Ninga; village, 3-18-1 (P.O. 1883-85); Chippewa Indian for "mother".

Nisto; lake, 66-27-1; Cree Indian for "three"; *refer to* Payuk.

- Niverville;** village, 7-4-E; name on C.P.R. plan 1877; after Chevalier Joseph Boucher de Niverville, an officer of the company of Legardeur de St. Pierre, who succeeded La Verendrye in command of western posts.
- Niyanun;** lake, 66-27-1; Cree Indian for "five"; *refer to* Payuk.
- Nokomis;** lake, 70-23-1 (1921); from Longfellow's *Hiawatha*.
- Nonsuch;** H.B.R. station, at mile 296.02 from The Pas (1928); after the first Hudson's Bay Co. ship to enter Hudson bay, 1668.
- Norfolk;** provincial constituency; Norfolk north and Norfolk south are municipalities.
- Norgate;** village, 19-15-1 (P.O. 1895); named by Malcolm McGillivray, early settler, from its situation, on the highway to the north, between Riding mountain on the west and the swampy country to the east.
- Norman;** C.N.R. station, 13-22-1; consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona; after H. H. Norman, Secretary, Grand Trunk Ry., London, England.
- Norris;** lake, 51-17-1.
- Norris;** lake, 68-20-1 (1920); after Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, 1915 to 1924.
- Northern Indian;** lake, Northern Indian or Sandy lake on Arrowsmith map, 1821.
- North Transcona;** village, 11-4-E (C.P.R. 1911); earlier Suthwyn.
- Northwest Angle;** inlet, lake of the Woods, Ontario boundary; also Indian reserve for Northwest Angle band. At the head of the inlet is the point accepted by Great Britain and the United States as "the most northwestern point" of the lake of the Woods of the treaty of Versailles, 3 September, 1783, indicated and definitely fixed by the joint commission under the Treaty of Ghent, 24 December, 1814, the observations being made in 1824 and 1825 by I. L. Tiarks, astronomer and David Thompson, surveyor, who were employed by the British government. In 1824 Thompson selected the point as a possible "Northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods", but owing to the swampy nature of the ground at this point no monument could be erected at the point itself. Thompson erected a large monument of oak and aspen logs on firm ground in the vicinity and connected it with the most northwestern point by a traverse survey. In 1872 the site of this monument was found by officers of the International Boundary Commission of 1872-76 only after Indians of the vicinity pointed it out, for the monument had almost entirely decayed. From it the most northwestern point was reestablished. The origin of the term "angle" can only be surmised. The first use of the term Northwest Angle known to the Geographic Board is in letters dated 29 July, 1869 (Sess. paper No. 12, 1870, p. 14).
- Northwest Angle River;** Indian reserve for Northwest Angle band.
- Norway House;** Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, Playgreen lake; also Swampy Cree Indian reserve; name originally applied to a house built by Norwegians on Mossy peninsula at the outlet of lake Winnipeg. In 1814 Governor Thomas of the Hudson's Bay Co. stationed at York factory was informed that Norwegian axemen were being sent out to construct a road between lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay in the belief that more goods could be carried by horse and sleigh in the winter than by boat in the summer. The

Norwegians reached York factory, Hudson Bay in the summer of 1814. Just below Playgreen lake about 25 miles from lake Winnipeg, Gunisao or Jack river joins Nelson river from the east. The Hudson's Bay Company had a post* here in 1815 to which under pressure of the forces of the North West Company, some sixty Red River settlers led by Archibald McDonald retreated temporarily in June of that year. They broke their journey, however, at Mossy peninsula. The entry in McDonald's journal for 10 July, reads: "Got to the North Wagen's place in the morning". The settlers went to shore here with their supplies. Shortly after this date, the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Jack river was moved to the peninsula and, because situated at Norway point, became known as Norway House, a name which it retained when it again moved to the old and present position, some ten years later. When the settlers, reinforced in number, returned to Red River with Colin Robertson in the autumn of 1815, the Norwegians went with them to harvest the crops. The road project in connection with which they were brought out was to be impracticable and was abandoned.

Norwood Grove; sub-P.O. St. Boniface (1903).

Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes; village 7-9-1 (C.N.R. 1912); named after Lourdes in France by Dom Benoit who founded here a house of the Canons Régulaires, a new order of priesthood, in the eighteen eighties; it had at one time a seminary with about thirty students; when a decree from Rome changed its rules, the foundation was broken up.

Novra; C.N.R. station, 41-26-1 (1904); name taken from a map published in 1877, showing a proposed route for the Canadian Pacific railway.

Oak; creek, Souris river, 8-16-1.

Oak; lake, 8-25-1; oak grows on the eastern shore; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Oak Lake; town, 9-24-1 (C.P.R. 1882); earlier Flat Creek; also Sioux Indian reserves, 8-26-1.

Oak; river, Assiniboine river, 10-23-1; on Arrowsmith map, 1821.

Oakner; village, 13-23-1 (1909); consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona.

Oak River; village, 13-22-1 (P.O. 1879); also Sioux Indian reserve, 9-23-1.

Oakburn; village, 18-24-1 (P.O. 1882).

Oak Bank; village, 11-5-E (P.O. 1880); originally situated in section 29, near Moosenose hill, on which oak trees grow.

Oak Bluff; village, 9-2-E (P.O. 1889-91); from a clump of oak trees.

Oak Hammock; P.O., 13-3-E (1894); Adam McDonald settler here, 1871, called his farm Oak Hammock from an oak knoll of 15 to 20 acres, the only known oak in any quantity for miles around; some trees measure 18 to 24 inches at the butt.

Oakhurst; P.O., 36-25-1 (1923); after Oakhurst school.

Oakland; village, 13-7-1 (P.O. 1876) and municipality, east of Souris; from oak trees.

*According to an entry in the journal of Wm. Sinclair, who was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co. post of Oxford House in 1801, a trading post was built at Gunisao (Jack) lake at the head of Gunisao river in that year. The entry reads:—"Embarked two canoes with six men and a good assortment of trading goods to go to Jack lake and there to erect a house to pass the winter in. It is a plentiful part of the country, both for furs and provisions."

- Oak Point**; village, 17-5-1 (P.O. 1872); after a point of land jutting into lake Manitoba, which is covered with oak trees; in early days, the wintering place for Hudson's Bay Co. cattle and a famous health resort; now an excellent duck shooting point in an excellent dairying district.
- Oakview**; P.O., 24-9-1 (1913); on the shore of Dog lake; presumably referring to the view and to oak trees.
- Oakville**; C.N.R. station, 11-5-1 (1888-89); Kawende is the P.O. name.
- Oatfield**; P.O., 22-7-1 (1912); presumably descriptive.
- Oberon**; village, 12-15-1 (P.O. 1880); there is an Oberon in North Dakota; Oberon is king of the fairies.
- Observation**; point, lake Winnipeg, 24-8-E; on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Batteaux point on D. Thompson map; a prominent point in the southern portion of the lake.
- Obukowin**; lake, lat. 51° 04', Ontario boundary; Indian name meaning "moulting duck".
- Ochre**; river, Dauphin lake, 24-17-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; from yellow marl in its bed.
- Ochre River**; village, 24-17-1 and municipality.
- Odanah**; municipality, south of Minnedosa (1882); Cree Indian for "town".
- O'Day**; H.B.R. station, at mile 426.7 from The Pas (1929); after J. E. O'Day, one of the engineers engaged on the construction of the railway between Amery and Churchill.
- Odei**; river, Burntwood river, 82-4-E; Indian name meaning "heart"; Sahpoochaway river on D. Thompson map; *sapoochurun*—it flows through (Watkins).
- Odhill**; H.B.R. station, at mile 158.62 from The Pas (1928); after O. D. Hill, K.C., Melfort, Saskatchewan.
- Ogilvie**; village, 15-12-1 (C.N.R. 1897); after Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., then commissioner of Yukon Territory; the place was formerly called Blake.
- O'Hanly**; river, Black river; after J. L. P. O'Hanly, who surveyed Black River Indian reserve, 1878.
- Oiseau**; lake and river, lac du Bonnet, 17-13-E; R. l'Oiseau on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; French translation of Indian name; oiseau is French for "bird".
- Okno**; P.O., 24-2-E (1913); Russian for "window".
- Old England**; C.P.R. station, 13-5-E.
- Old Ireland**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E.
- Old Kildonan**; P.O. (1922) and municipality; refer to Kildonan.
- Olga**; P.O., 19-23-1 (1908); after Olga, Russian princess of the 10th century; one of the saints of the Russian church.
- Omatuwi**; lake, north of Split lake.
- Onah**; C.N.R. station, 10-16-1 (1905).
- Onanole**; P.O., 19-19-1, Riding mountains; suggested by the postmaster: Onanole hotel in the Adirondacks, is, like it, "on a knoll".
- Onatamini**; brook, Wekusko lake; Cree Indian name meaning "berry hunting".
- Opachuanau**; lake, Churchill river; Pachewanow on Fidler map; Cree Indian name meaning "narrows".

- Opegano**; lake, 76-6-1; Cree Indian name meaning "bones of the pelvis". T.
- Ophir**; C.N.R. station, 10-17-E.
- Orok**; H.B.R. station, at mile 13.64 of The Pas (1928); after Dr. R. D. Orok, C.N.Ry. medical officer at The Pas.
- Orrville**; C.N.R. station, 15-16-1 (1904); after J. Orr and his five sons, all farmers near the station.
- Orthez**; C.P.R. station, 4-20-1 (1914).
- Osborne**; village, 7-1-E (C.P.R. 1883); after Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.N.B., sometime in command of troops at Winnipeg; Fort Osborne is now included in the grounds surrounding the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.
- Osprey**; C.N.R. station, 14-15-1; in 1880 there was an Osprey P.O. in 13-15-1.
- Ospwagan**; lake, 76-4-1; Cree Indian name meaning pipe (or pipestone). T.
- Osterwick**; Mennonite village, 1-1-1; described as a "new settlement", 1876; German for "Easter vetch"; the churches were decorated at Easter with flowers, the vetch being then the only one available; hence associated with Easter as holly with Christmas.
- Oswald**; P.O., 14-1-1 (1895); named by the P.O. Department.
- Otter**; falls, Winnipeg river, 14-13-E.
- Otter**; island, Cross lake, Nelson river; the Cree Indian name is *nikikuanokus* or "otter-landing place". T.
- Otterburn**; village, 6-4-E (C.P.R. plan 1877); after Otterburn, Northumberland, England, a noted battle ground.
- Otto**; P.O., 19-3-1 (1894); after Otto Watne, Danish merchant at Seydesfiord, Iceland; never resided here; name suggested by Nikulas Snaedal, an Icelandic settler.
- Overend**; lake, 5-17-1; after James Overend, early settler, sometime postmaster of Ninette.
- Overflowing river**; lake Winnipegosis, 48-25-1; translation of the Cree Indian name.
- Overton**; P.O., 23-8-1 (1923); after a village on the Dee in Flintshire, Wales.
- Owl**; river, lat. 57° 58', long. 92° 50'; mentioned in the diary of Governor Knight, York factory, 1716; Ruperts creek on Samuel Thornton map, 1709.
- Oxford**; lake, the Indian name is *panipawa nipi* a hole through the earth; so called from a deep spot near the lower end. T. Name Oxford first applied to trading post; the name is used for the lake in Sir James Douglas's diary 20 June, 1835.
- Oxford House**; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post on Oxford lake; built by Wm. Sinclair, 1798, by instruction of Joseph Cole, then in charge at York (*The Bearer*, June 1927); 220 miles equidistant from York factory and Norway house; also Swampy Cree Indian reserve.
- Ozerna**; P.O., 17-19-1 (1914); from the Russian *ozero* meaning "lake"; there are many lakes in the locality.
- Pacific Junction**; village, St. Charles parish, west of Winnipeg; (P.O. 1912).
- Paddington**; railway station, 10-3-E; (1905); after the Great Western Railway terminal, London, England.
- Paint**; lake, Grass river, 7-4-1; on D. Thompson map, 1813-14; the Indian name is *manuminan sakahigan* meaning "red paint lake." T.

- Painted Stone**; portage, at source of Hayes river. It is said there was formerly a stone placed near the centre of the portage on which figures were annually traced and offerings deposited by the Indians. (Franklin, First Journey, 40).
- Pakwa**; lake, Grass river, 68-10-1; corruption of the Cree Indian name *pakwehigan sakahigan* meaning "chip lake". T.
- Pansy**; P.O., 4-6-E (1928).
- Parisen**; lake, 16-6-E.
- Parkmount**; C.N.R. station, 11-4-E (1911); after Parkmount farm.
- Parkview**; C.P.R. station, 12-4-E (1885); earlier Parkdale.
- Parsonage**; creek, Red river, south of St. John's college.
- Partridge Crop**; lake, Grass river, 76-1-1; translation of the Cree Indian, name *pineimuta sakahigan*; for meaning *refer to* Fairford.
- Pas (The)**; town, *refer to* The Pas.
- Pascall**; lake, lat. 52° 06', Ontario boundary; after a local native guide who took a Boundary Survey party through this lake in 1922.
- Paskwachi**; river and bay, Reindeer lake; name originally applied to the bay; Cree Indian name meaning "stump".
- Pasquia**; hill, river and lake, 55-27-1; Basquia river and hills on Palliser map, 1865; *refer to* The Pas.
- Passwa**; lake, 16-5-E.
- Paterson**; H.B.R. station, at mile 70-39 from The Pas (1928); after General Paterson, President of the On-to-the-Bay Association, Winnipeg.
- Paukathakuskow**; river, draining Etawnei lake; on Arrowsmith map, 1821.
- Paulson**; C.N.R. station, 24-18-1 (1907).
- Payuk**; lake, 65-27-1 and C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision; Cree Indian for one; fourteen lakes hereabouts are named after the Cree numerals from 1 to 14:—1, Payuk lake; 2, Neso lake; 3, Nisto lake; 4, Nao lake; 5, Niyanum lake; 6, Nikotwasik lake; 7, Tapukok lake; 8, Uyenanao lake; 9, Kakatmitatut lake; 10, Mitatut lake; 11, Payukosap lake; 12, Nesosap lake; 13, Nistosap lake; 14, Naosap lake.
- Payukosap**; lake, 67-26-1; Cree Indian for "eleven"; *refer to* Payuk.
- Pebble Beach**; P.O., 23-7-1 (1912); earlier Buffalo Head.
- Peguis**; P.O., 14-5-E, St. Peters parish; also St. Peters band, Saulteaux and Cree Indian reserve; after Peguis or Wm. Prince, chief of the Saulteau tribe at Red river who, in 1816, befriended the Selkirk settlers and who, in 1835, was granted an annuity of £5 by the Hudson's Bay Company for being well disposed towards the whites; Eagles Nest P.O. changed to Peguis, 1 April, 1876.
- Pelican**; lake, 4-16-1; forms with Bone, Overend, Lorne, Louise and Rock and Swan lakes the Rib-bone lakes or lacs du Placotte of the younger Henry 5 September, 1800, and Pembina or Rib lakes of Palliser Expedition map, 1865; *refer to* Bone lake.
- Pelican**; lake (41-21-1), river and bay (42-21-1), lake Winnipegosis; on Palliser map, 1865.
- Pelican Rapids**; P.O., 42-23-1 (1909).

- Pembina**; mountain and river, Red river; also municipality; Indian name meaning "summerberry"; Pembina hills on Palliser map, 1865; Hair hills of the younger Henry, 27 August, 1800.
- Pendennis**; village, 12-20-1 (P.O. 1884); after Thackeray's novel.
- Pennycutaway**; river, corruption of the Cree Indian name *punagutewo sipi*, "light-the-fire river". T.
- Penrith**; C.P.R. station, 20-28-1; after Penrith, Cumberland, England.
- Pentamerus**; point, Crane bay, lake Manitoba, 30-13-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell, 1888, after a palaeozoic fossil, *pentamerus comis*, found at this point.
- Peonan**; point, 27-11-1, lake Manitoba, Cree Indian name meaning "waiting place", originally applied to Cherry Island harbour, the point at which the Hudson's Bay Company's boats from the various parts of this district used to wait for each other before proceeding on their annual trip to York factory. Pahouan on Andrew Russell map, 1858; Paonan on Hind Expedition map, 1859, and on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Percy**; lake, 67-15-1; after Percy, a prospector.
- Petersfield**; village, 15-4-E (1917); after Petersfield, England, home town of —. Bowman, settler; earlier Louis Guilbert.
- Petlura**; P.O., 24-26-1 (1930); after General Simon Petlura, Ukrainian nationalist leader, who was assassinated in Paris in 1929.
- Petrel**; village, 11-15-1 (P.O. 1880).
- Pettapiece**; village, 13-20-1 (1899); after Mathias Pettapiece, farmer.
- Pierson**; village, 3-29-1 (C.P.R. 1891).
- Pigeon Bluff**; P.O., 14-4-E (1891).
- Pigeon Lake**; P.O., 11-2-1 (1871); the lake is now dry and wild pigeons are extinct.
- Pigeon**; river and point, lake Winnipeg, 38-5-E; Pigeon river on Fidler map.
- Pikwitonei**; village, H.B.R., at mile 213.77 from The Pas; also river, Natawahunan lake, Grass river, 77-1-2; Cree Indian name meaning "broken-mouth".
- Pilot Mound**; village, 3-11-1 (P.O. 1886); originally on a high landmark of early settlers; moved two miles to present site when railway built in 1884.
- Pinawa**; channel and lake, expansion Winnipeg river 14-12-E; Indian name "from a verb, which means it is slow, calm or gentle". (Anderson, *Net in the Bay*, 12); Pinnowak on D. Thompson map, 1813; "the Pinnawas, from the man who discovered it". (Sir Alex. Mackenzie); Pinawa; P.O., 14-12-E (1910).
- Pine**; lake; Hayes river; the Cree Indian name is *opiminegoka sakahigan* meaning "narrow spruce lake." T.
- Pine**; river, lake Winnipegosis, 35-19-1.
- Pine Creek**; Swampy Cree Indian reserve, 35-20-1.
- Pine Creek**; village, 12-12-1; Pine Creek station is the P.O. name.
- Pine Falls**; village, 18-9-E.
- Pine fort**; North West Co. trading post, north side of Assiniboine river, Sec. 36, Tp. 8-14-1; built 1784, abandoned 1794; refer to Epinette.
- Pine Ridge**; P.O., 12-5-E (1903).
- Pine River**; village, 32-22-1.
- Pine View**; P.O., 21-6-1 (1908).
- Pineimuta**; lake, Fairford river, 31-9-1; Cree Indian name meaning "partridge crop"; refer to Fairford.

Piney; P.O., 1-11-E (C.N.R. 1907); also municipality; contraction of Pine Valley.

Pipestone; village, 7-26-1 (P.O. 1884); also municipality.

Pipestone; creek, Oak lake, 8-25-1; Pipestone or Snake creek on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; said to have been named by Indians who came from the Pipestone region of Minnesota.

Pipestone; lake, Nelson river; translation of the Cree Indian name *uspwagan sakahigan*. T.

Pipun; H.B.R. station, at mile 129.87 from The Pas (1928); Cree Indian word for "winter".

Pisew; rapids, Grass river; Cree Indian name meaning "lynx".

Playgreen; lake, Nelson river; one Cree Indian name is *paskoskagan sakahigan* or "treeless island" lake. T. Paskoskagan or Big clearing is the name of a spot where Gunisao river enters Nelson river and where the first Norway house was erected. Another Cree Indian name of Playgreen lake is *notawewinan sakahigan* or "egg gathering lake". T.

Pleasant Home; P.O., 17-3-E (P.O. 1884).

Pleasant Point; C.N.R. station, 10-13-1 (1905).

Plum; lakes and creek, Souris river, 8-21-1; Plumb river on map of Assiniboia, 1811; mentioned by D. Thompson, 1797.

Plum; river, Red river, 4-1-E; Plumb river, the younger Henry, 27 August, 1800; Plumb brook on D. Thompson map, 1814; Keating gives *pekasum* as the Chippewa name.

Plum Coulee; village, 3-3-1; after Plum creek or coulee which runs through the village.

Plumas; village, 16-12-1; after Plumas Co., California; James Anderson, postmaster, who suggested the name, came from that county in California in 1878; known as Richmond till 1888.

Plunkett; island with lighthouse, between Berens and Commissioner islands, lake Winnipeg (1889); after H. E. Plunkett, light-keeper.

Pointe du Bois; P.O., 15-14-E (1920); refer to Bois (pointe du).

Police; point, 37-3-E, lake Winnipeg; named 1889 in which year the police yacht *Kewatin* was wrecked there, and two policemen were drowned.

Polonia; P.O., 16-16-1; changed, 1921, from Huns Valley, which was so named because it was a Hungarian settlement initiated, 1887, by G. De Dory.

Pomeroy; P.O., 5-4-1 (P.O. 1879).

Ponask; lake, 56-7-E; name on Dawson Bros. map, 1880.

Ponemah; C.P.R. station (1904); after "the kingdom of Ponemah in the land of the 'Hereafter' ", Longfellow's *Hiawatha*.

Ponton; H.B.R. station, at mile 107.61 from The Pas (1913) after Archibald W. Ponton, D.L.S., (1859-1915), who made surveys in Manitoba.

Pope; village, 13-24-1; after G. H. Pope, right of way agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.; consecutive naming; refer to Arona.

Poplar; river and point, lake Winnipeg; Poplar Pt. on Fidler map; Poplar river, D. Thompson map, 1814.

Poplarfield; village, 22-2-1 (1913).

- Poplar Fort**; trading post, Assiniboine river "probably in Sec. 6, Tp. 11-7-1". T: "here," says John Macdonell "in 1780 or 1781 the Indians made an attempt to pillage the traders Messrs. Bruce and Boyer"; the result was bloodshed on both sides.
- Poplar Park**; P.O., 15-6-E.
- Poplar Point**; lake, 16-6-E.
- Poplar Point**; village, 12-4-1 (P.O. before 1870); descriptive.
- Poplar Point**; Swampy Cree Indian reserve, Saskatchewan river, near west end of Cedar lake.
- Poplar River**; P.O., 46-2-E (1926); also Swampy Cree Indian reserve.
- Porcupine**; mountain, Saskatchewan boundary; 40-29-1; on Fidler map.
- Portage**; creek, 13-6-1; north of Portage la Prairie.
- Portage la Prairie**; city (P.O. before 16 July, 1870); also provincial constituency and municipality. French for prairie portage. It was hereabouts that the fur traders crossed from the Assiniboine river to lake Manitoba. The portage was also known as Meadow portage (Thompson) and the Plain portage (Harmon). The locality is mentioned by La Verendrye in his journal for 1739 as a carrying place from the Assiniboine over to lake Manitoba used by the Assiniboine Indians on their trading expeditions to the English posts at Hudson bay. The city stands on the Assiniboine river at the south end of the portage, near where La Verendrye built fort La Reine in 1738. It continued to be one of the chief trading posts of the French in the west until the cession of Canada to Great Britain. Since then it has been occupied from time to time by traders. In 1832 a post was established by the Hudson's Bay Co. on the bank of the Assiniboine about two miles from the centre of the present city. The post was moved to the west end of the city $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the old site in 1866-67 and moved in 1870 to Saskatchewan avenue. Destroyed by fire in 1913 it has not been rebuilt.
- Port Nelson**; formerly proposed as ocean terminus of the Hudson Bay Ry. on the north bank of the estuary of Nelson river; selected 1912-13; work begun 1913; Churchill selected as terminal port 1927; *refer to* Nelson.
- Powawassan**; creek and Indian reserve, 6-17-E, at Ontario boundary, after an Indian chief.
- Powell**; C.N.R. station, 44-28-1 (1904); after General Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell and Essex; the adjoining stations are Baden and Mafeking.
- Prairie Grove**; P.O., 10-4-E; from groves on the prairie hereabouts; described in 1874 as a "new settlement".
- Pratt**; village, 10-11-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after Walter Pratt, Jr., General Manager, Sleeping, Dining Parlor Car, News and Hotel Dept., C.N. Rys., Montreal.
- Prince of Wales fort**; *refer to* Churchill.
- Prospector**; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929); in honour of all pioneer prospectors.
- Prosser**; C.N.R. station, 10-14-1 (1915).
- Proulx**; lake, 33-13-1.

- Provencher**; federal parliamentary constituency; after Rev. John Norbert Provencher, R.C. missionary and, later, first bishop of St. Boniface; arrived at Red River 1818; died 1853.
- Pruden**; bay, 16-5-E, lake Winnipeg. Prudens on map 1881; after a well-known family of old Red River settlement.
- Prud'homme**; lake, lat. 55° 25', long. 96° 45', Clearwater river; after Mgr. J. H. Prud'homme, bishop of Prince Albert.
- Pukatawagan**; river and lake, Churchill river; Indian name meaning "fishing with a net". Peck at Twagan on Fidler map; Pukketowaggan lake on D. Thompson map, 1813-14.
- Punk**; island, lake Winnipeg; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Purves**; village, 2-10-1 (C.P.R. 1899); after Purves Thompson, through whose stock farm the railway ran.
- Purvis**; island, Playgreen lake (1930); after the manager of the Northern Fish Co. which opened a fishing station on this island.
- Quadra**; C.N.R. station, 13-25-1; after the Dominion Government steamer *Quadra*; consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona.
- Qu'Appelle**; river, Assiniboine river, 17-28-1; French translation of the Indian name *katepue*, meaning in English "who calls", borne by the river and the Fishing lakes at its head in Saskatchewan.
- Queens Valley**; P.O., 10-7-E (1888).
- Quesnel**; lake, Manigotagan river (1920); after Bidou Quesnel, a settler at the mouth of Manigotagan river.
- Quigly**; lake, 67-24-1 (1920) after a storekeeper at Sturgeon Landing, 61-30-1, Saskatchewan.
- Rabbit**; point, lake Winnipeg, 33-5-E; Pte. au Lièvre or Rabbit point, the younger Henry, 21 August, 1808.
- Rackham**; rock, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after a retired Hudson's Bay Company factor living near.
- Rackham**; village, 18-19-1 (C.N.R. 1921); earlier Newell.
- Ralston**; C.N.R. station, 9-23-1 (1908).
- Ramsay**; lake, 16-5-E.
- Rapid City**; town, 13-19-1; the Minnedosa (formerly Rapid or Little Saskatchewan) river with its many rapids flows through the town and suggested the name Rapid City which was given in 1877; earlier Ralston Colony after John Ralston from Burritt Rapids, Ontario.
- Rat**; river, the younger Henry, 8 August, 1808; Muskrat river on "map to show lands at Red river conveyed by Indian Chiefs to the Earl of Selkirk in 1817".
- Rat**; creek, near Burnside, west of Portage la Prairie; site of the first settlement on Portage plains.
- Rat**; river, Red river; 7-3-E; Rat brook on Arrowsmith map, 1821; in Chippewa *wasushkwatape* (Keating, 1825).
- Rathwell**; village, 8-8-1 (C.P.R. 1887); after John Rathwell, settler, 1882.
- Rawebb**; H.B.R. station, at mile 54-61 from The Pas (1928); after Ralph A. Webb, sometime Mayor of Winnipeg.
- Rea**; C.P.R. station, 14-26-1; after —. Rac, bank manager, Winnipeg; consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona.

Reaburn; village, 13-3-1 (C.P.R. 1881).

Reader; lake, 57-27-1; after the Reader family, settlers.

Reaper; C.P.R. station, 11-27-1 (1903).

Red; river. On Arrowsmith map, 1796; Summerberry or Red R. on map of Assiniboina, 1811; the Indian name is *miskwagama sipi* meaning "red-water river". La Verendrye uses the name in its French form in a letter to Beauharnois 7 June, 1735:—"J'ai etabli un fort au lac Ouyupigon à cinq lieues en remontant dans la rivière rouge." La Verendrye's journal of 1738-39 refers to the "Assiliboilles de la rivière rouge".

Red Deer; lake, 46-27-1 and river, lake Winnipegosis, 45-25-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1885; translation of the Cree Indian name.

Red Deer; point, lake Winnipegosis, 36-18-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Redrock; rapids, Saskatchewan river, 48-14-1; décharge of Roche Rouge, the younger Henry 21 August, 1808.

Red Rose; P.O., 29-1-1.

Reed; lake, Grass river, 65-20-1; Rood lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796; translation of the Cree Indian name *pipikwanusko sakahigan*. T.

Reed Lake House; trading post, Reed lake; D. Thompson built the house and wintered in it, 1794-95.

Reeder; C.P.R. station, 13-27-1 (1914); maiden name of Mrs. W. A. Jones, wife of a railway engineer.

Reedy Creek; P.O., 23-11-1 (1928).

Reeve; C.N.R. station, 20-14-1 (1916).

Regent; village, 4-22-1 (C.P.R. 1914); Wapaha P.O. till 1915.

Reids; C.N.R. station, 8-17-1 (1904).

Reindeer; island, lake Winnipeg; Moose Nose island on Peter Pond map, 1790; Cariboo I on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Reindeer; lake; not on Arrowsmith map, 1796, but on Alex. Mackenzie (Arrowsmith) map, 1801, as Raindeer; Deer lake on Fidler map; translation of the Cree Indian name *atik*.

Reindeer; river, tributary to Churchill river; rivière du Cerf, Jérémie, 1720.

Reinfeld; Mennonite village, 2-4-1; German for "clear field".

Reinland; Mennonite village, 1-3-1; on map 1881; German for "clear land".

Rembrandt; village, 21-2-E (C.P.R. 1911); after Rembrandt van Ryn (1607-69) the Dutch painter; earlier Broadlight P.O.

Rennie; river, Whiteshell river, 13-14-E.

Rennie; village, 10-14-E (1877); after John Rennie (1761-1821), noted British engineer.

Renwer; village, 36-24-1 (C.N.R. 1904); combination of the final three letters of the name of A. E. Warren, then Chief Clerk, now Western Vice President, Canadian National Railways, and of the initials of W. E. Roberts, Superintendent, C.N. Ry., Brandon.

Reston; village, 7-27-1 (P.O. 1890); name suggested by settlers from Reston, Berwickshire, Scotland.

Rex; lakes, 67-16-1; after a mine and a store of the name.

Reykjavik; P.O., 26-11-1 (1911); after the capital city of Iceland.

Reynolds; G.W.W.D.R. station, 8-12-E.

- Rhineland**; municipality, southwest of Plum Coulee.
- Rhodes**; C.P.R. station, 3-18-1 (1903); after Cecil J. Rhodes (1853-1902) South African statesman and capitalist.
- Rice**; lake, 24-13-E; from the arms of the lake being covered by a thick growth of rice.
- Rice**; river, lake Winnipeg, 27-8-E; Broken river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Askandaca river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Rice Creek**; P.O., 44-26-1 (1927).
- Richard**; point, 25-10-1, lake Manitoba; named by J. B. Tyrrell in 1888, after —. Richard, one of his canoeemen from Fairford, Manitoba.
- Richer**; P.O., 8-8-E (1900); after H. I. Richer, who, for years, was reeve of the municipality of Ste. Anne, which includes Richer P.O.
- Ridgely**; P.O., 14-3-E (1908); named by the P.O. Department.
- Ridgeville**; village, 1-4-E (P.O. 1879); after a sand ridge in a flat country.
- Riding**; mountain, 25-26-1; Fort Dauphin mountain, the younger Henry, autumn, 1799; Riding or Dauphin mountain on Crown Lands Dept. map, Toronto, 1858; may be the hill referred to by Tanner as "naowawgunewadju, the hill of the buffalo chase, near the Saskawijewan".
- Riding Mountain**; village, 18-15-1; also Indian reserve for Keesekoowenin, 18-21-1.
- Ridley**; P.O., 32-7-1 (1924); after Ridley school district; earlier Lake St. Martin.
- Riel**; P.O., St. Vital parish, 10-3-E (1908); after the Riel family, which lived here; earlier St. Vital East.
- Rignold**; C.N.R. station, 12-8-1 (1899); earlier Ridgeway.
- Riordan**; C.P.R. station, 1-3-E; after John Riordan, roadmaster.
- Risteen**; C.N.R. station, 5-9-1 (1926).
- Ritchot**; P.O., 10-3-E (1891) and municipality; after Father Ritchot, who took a prominent part in the Red River troubles, 1869.
- Riverdale**; C.P.R. station, 14-19-1 (1900); from its proximity to Minnedosa river.
- Rivers**; town, 12-21-1 (1908); after Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, sometime Chairman of the Board of Directors, Grand Trunk Ry.
- Riverside**; municipality, west of Pelican lake.
- Riverton**; village, 23-4-E (1914); earlier Icelandic River P.O.; on Icelandic river.
- Roaring**; river, Swan river, 37-25-1.
- Robinson**; lake, near head of Hayes river.
- Robinson**; point, lake Winnipeg, 51-12-1.
- Robinson**; rock, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after an old lumber trader on Winnipeg river, whose ship struck the rock and was lost.
- Roblin**; river, Nelson river, 91-6-2nd. E.
- Roblin**; village, 26-28-1 (1904), municipality, south of Rock lake and provincial constituency; after Hon. Sir Rodmond Palen Roblin, K.C.M.G., Premier of Manitoba, 1900-15.
- Rock**; lake, Pembina river, 3-13-1; from the rocks on its shore; *refer to* Bone lake.
- Rock House**; post, Hayes river.

Rock Island; Saulteaux Indian reserve, 22-9-1.

Rockwood; W. S. & L. W.R. Stn., 12-2-E, municipality and provincial constituency.

Rocky Lake; Indian reserve, 59-28-1.

Roderick; point, Birch island, lake Winnipegosis.

Roland; village, 5-4-1 (P.O. 1880) and municipality; after Roland (Ronald) McDonald, farmer and lumber merchant; earlier Lowestoft.

Rolling; river, Minnedosa river, 16-18-1; on Andrew Russell map, 1858; a turbulent stream.

Root Lake; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929).

Rorketon; village, 28-16-1 (P.O. 1921); after G. A. Rorke, early settler.

Rosa; P.O., 3-5-E (1907).

Roseau; river, Red river, 2-2-E; Roseau or Reed Grass River on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; in Chippewa Pekionusk; Reed river on map of Assiniboia, 1811; ancient Indian canoe route between Red river and lake of the Woods; Roseau river falls into Red river at the place called "les deux petites pointes", while its source is close to Lake of the Woods.

Roseau Rapids; Indian reserve for the Chippewa or Roseau River tribe, 3-4-E.

Rosebank; village, 5-5-1; from the abundance of roses; described as a "new settlement" in 1878.

Rosedale; municipality, northeast of Minnedosa.

Roseisle; village, 6-7-1 (P.O. before 1887).

Roseland; G.N. Ry. Stn. 9-20-1 (P.O. 1884); wild roses were plentiful in the vicinity when the post office was named.

Rosenburg; P.O., 24-2-E (1915); on account of the wild roses and stones.

Rosenfeld; Mennonite village, 3-1-1 (C.P.R. 1882); German for "rose field".

Rosengart; Mennonite village, 1-3-1; described as a "new settlement", 1876; German for "rose garden".

Rosenort; P.O., 6-1-E (1899); after a village in Russia, German for "rose haunt".

Rosenort; Mennonite village, 1-3-1; described as a "new settlement", 1876.

Rosewood; P.O., 9-7-E (1892) earlier Rosedale.

Ross; P.O., 9-8-E (1923).

Ross; island, between East and West channels, Nelson river; named by Dr. R. Bell, 1877, after Roderick Ross, Hudson's Bay Co. factor, then in charge of Norway house.

Rossburn; village, 19-25-1 (P.O. 1880); also municipality; after R. R. Ross, settler from Molesworth, Ontario, in 1879.

Rossendale; village, 10-9-1 (P.O. 1896); after Ross township, Renfrew county, Ontario.

Rosser; village, 12-1-E (C.P.R. 1881); also municipality; after General Thomas L. Rosser, Chief Engineer at Winnipeg of the Canadian Pacific Ry. at the commencement of the Company's operations and for a short time thereafter; "tall handsome Southerner, who had been a dashing Confederate cavalry officer in the Civil War."

Rossmere; pre-railway settlement, 11-6-E; after Malcolm Ross, settler; native of St. Andrews, Red river; a "new settlement" in 1878.

- Rossville**; mission, 57-3-1; near Norway house; founded 1840 as a Methodist station and named after Donald Ross, Chief Factor, Hudson's Bay Company.
- Rouge** (roche); "rock of great length", north of Cat head, lake Winnipeg (the elder Henry, 1775).
- Rounthwaite**; village, 8-18-1 (P.O. 1884); after Samuel Rounthwaite, postmaster.
- Routledge**; village, 9-25-1 (C.P.R. 1888); after Thos. Routledge, Virden.
- Rudyard**; C.P.R. station, 3-8-1 (1908); after Rudyard Kipling; earlier Kaleida Junction.
- Rufford**; C.N.R. station, 13-18-1 (1911).
- Rundle**; lake, lat. $51^{\circ} 37'$, near Ontario boundary, after John Rundle, member of Boundary Survey party, 1922.
- Ruperts Land**; provincial constituency; after Rupert (1619-82) Prince of the Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Holderness; he was son of Elector Frederick V and Elizabeth of England; served in the Thirty Years' war and became celebrated in the English civil war as a cavalry leader; he was the first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; Rupert's Land is the name applied in the Hudson's Bay Company's charter of 1670 to the territory granted to the company—the region whose waters flowed into Hudson bay and strait.
- Russell**; lake, 18-2-E; name on Department of the Interior map, 1875; after Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, 1878-81; later Deputy Minister of the Interior; compare Dennis lake.
- Russell**; town, 21-28-1 (1889); also municipality and provincial constituency; at the time the principal town in Russell county; earlier Shell river; probably after General Lord Alex. Geo. Russell, Commander of the Forces in Canada, 1883-88.
- Russick**; lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 22'$, long. $101^{\circ} 40'$, after "Shorty" Russick of Kississing lake, winner of Northern dog derby at The Pas, 1930.
- Ruthenia**; P.O., 21-25-1 (1924); after Ruthenia or Little Russia.
- Ryerson**; lake, lat. $50^{\circ} 23'$, Ontario boundary; after Rev. Egerton Ryerson, first President of Victoria University, Toronto.
- Sadlow**; P.O., 9-11-E (1924); after Max Sadlowski, postmaster.
- Sagemace**; bay, 32-19-1, lake Winnipegosis; named by J. B. Tyrrell after one of his Indian canoeemen, Charlie Sagemace.
- St. Adolphe**; P.O., 8-3-E; Adolphe Turner subscribed a large amount for the erection of a church here.
- Ste. Agathe**; village, 7-2-E (P.O. 1878); also parish (1872).
- St. Alphonse**; parish and P.O., 5-12-1; R.C. colony; P.O. changed from Decosse before July, 1887.
- St. Ambroise**; P.O., 15-5-1 (1901).
- Ste. Amélie**; 23-14-1 (1904); a Belgian princess was similarly named.
- St. Andrews**; P.O., parish, municipality and rapids (P.O. in 1870); before the Selkirk settlers re-named it, Sault à la Biche was the name.
- St. André**; parish.
- St. Andrew**; lake, 31-1-E; after the patron saint of Scotland.
- Ste. Anne**; parish, formed 1864 and municipality, southwest of Winnipeg.

- Ste. Anne;** C.N.R. station, S-6-E (1898); Ste. Anne des Chênes is the P.O. name.
- Ste. Anne-des-Chênes;** P.O., S-7-E; Pointe du Chêne P.O. opened 1871; changed to St. Anne's 1873; after the scrub oak (chênes) found in the vicinity.
- St. Boniface;** city, parish and provincial constituency. After an English missionary called the apostle of Germany. It originated with Abbé (later Bishop) Joseph Norbert Provencher who, with Rev. Sévère Dumoulin reached Red River in 1818 to attend to the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic settlers. These included members of a Swiss regiment, which under Lt. Colonel De Meuron had been brought to Canada to assist in the war against the United States and had been stationed at Montreal for a time. That part of Abbé Provencher's house which was to serve as a temporary chapel was used for the first time as such on All Saints Day, 1818. The chapel was placed "under the patronage of St. Boniface, in order to draw God's blessings on the German Meurons, Catholics none too fervent, through the intercession of the Apostle of their nation. By extension the name was soon applied to the little Catholic settlement. January 15, 1819, is the very first time that we see that place thus denominated in Provencher's correspondence." (Morice, *History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada*, Toronto, 1910.)
- St. Charles;** village, 10-1-E (1871).
- St. Claude;** village, S-7-1 (C.P.R. 1892); settled from St. Claude in France.
- St. Clements;** municipality, east of the mouth of Red river and provincial constituency; St. Clements Church was opened, December, 1861.
- St. David;** lake, 31-1-1; after the patron saint of Wales.
- Ste. Elizabeth;** P.O., 4-2-E; Jerome till 1904.
- St. Eustache;** parish, formed 1884 and P.O., 11-3-1; Fortier till 1890.
- St. Francois Xavier;** P.O. (1871) parish, formed 1824 and municipality; originally Whitehorse plain (*q.v.*) or la prairie du Cheval Blanc.
- St. Genevieve;** G.W.W.D.R. station, 9-8-E.
- St. George;** lake, 32-1-E; after the patron saint of England; other lakes in the vicinity are named St. Andrew, St. David and St. Patrick.
- St. George;** P.O., 18-10-E (1903) and provincial constituency
- St. James;** parish and municipality, in the vicinity of Winnipeg.
- St. Jean Baptiste;** P.O., 3-1-E and parish, formed 1876; after the patron saint of the French Canadians.
- St. Joachim;** parish, formed 1884.
- St. Joseph;** parish, formed 1877 and P.O., 2-1-E; changed 1889 from Letellier; Catherine Station changed at same time to Letellier.
- St. Labre;** P.O., 4-11-E (1912).
- St. Laurent;** P.O., 17-4-1 (P.O. in 1883); municipality and parish; so named by Father Camper, O.M.I., after the martyr, St. Lawrence (in French, St. Laurent).
- St. Lazare;** village, 17-28-1; Father Decorby, O.M.I., came from France twenty-five years ago and established St. Lazare mission hereabouts; the railway station name is Lazare.
- St. Leon;** P.O., 5-9-1 (1879); settled 1878, the year of the election of Pope Leo XIII (1810-1903).

- St. Lupicin**; P.O., 6-8-1 (1923); settled from France; parish named by R. P. Benoit, superior of a community of Notre-Dame de Lourdes (*q.v.*).
- St. Malo**; P.O., 4-4-E (1890); maybe after St. Malo, a fortified seaport of France; an early settler in this vicinity was named Malot.
- Ste. Marie**; parish, formed 1869.
- St. Marks**; P.O., 14-5-1; Claudeboye Bay till 1894.
- St. Martin**; islands, Sturgeon bay, south of Reindeer islands, lake Winnipeg; les îles St. Martin, Derouen itinerary, 1760; on D. Thompson map, 1814; Dauphin river enters this bay from St. Martin lake.
- St. Martin**; lake, 32-7-1; St. Martin's lake on map of Assiniboia, 1811.
- St. Martin**; village, 32-9-1 (C.N.R. 1911); St. Martin station is the P.O. name.
- St. Michael**; lake, 34-1-1.
- St. Norbert**; village (P.O. 1871); also parish, formed 1857; Rev. Joseph Norbert Provencher was bishop of St. Boniface; *refer to* Provencher.
- St. Ouens**; village, 12-8-E (1898); after a parish in the island of Jersey, the birthplace of the postmaster.
- St. Patrick**; lake, 32-1-1; after the patron saint of Ireland.
- St. Paul**; parish and municipality (1880); after St. Paul's church.
- St. Paul East**; municipality (1916), in the vicinity of Winnipeg.
- St. Paul West**; municipality (1915).
- St. Peters**; parish; also Indian reserve (surrendered).
- St. Pie**; parish.
- St. Pierre**; parish, formed 1872.
- St. Pierre Jolys**; P.O., 5-4-E; changed from St. Pierre 1 July, 1922. Laurier (late July) to St. Pierre, 1 October, 1897.
- St. Raymond**; P.O., 7-7-E (1905); Father Louis Raymond Giroux was parish priest of Ste. Anne.
- Ste. Rose-du-lac**; village, 24-15-1 (P.O. 1894), also municipality and provincial constituency; named by Father Lecoq; du lac because near Dauphin lake.
- St. Vital**; parish and municipality, in the vicinity of Winnipeg; Rev. Vital Julian Grandin was appointed Bishop of Satula, a coadjutor of the Bishop of St. Boniface, 11 December, 1857; Bishop of St. Albert, 1871; died 1902.
- Saldo**; C.P.R. station, 13-7-E; a Russian settlement is here.
- Sale**; river, Red River, 9-3-E; rivière la Sale, the younger Henry, August 21 1800; Sale or Stinking on Palliser map, 1865; Bad Water Rivulet on Arrow-smith map, 1821; Dirty brook on D. Thompson map, 1814; R. Salle on Andrew Russell map, 1858; Wenagamo or Muddy. Keating (Long II, p. 80, 1824); "from the smell, taste and appearance of its waters"; it was close to the river that in 1869 Riel built a fence across the road to prevent the Hon. Wm. McDougall, provisional Lieutenant-Governor, entering the country.
- Salt**; point, lake Winnipegosis; from the abundance of salt in the locality (Hind, II, 41).
- Salt Channel**; 55-29-1; Swampy Cree Indian reserve, Carrot river.
- Salt lake**; 16-22-1; lac Salé on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Saltel**; P.O., 9-7-E (1908); after an early settler.
- Saltsprings**; island, lake Winnipegosis; descriptive (Hind, II, 42).

- Sam;** creek, Hudson bay, 94-10-2nd. E.; the Cree Indian name is *nochiwawant sipisis*, "wavey hunting creek". T.
- Sanatorium;** C.N.R. station, 5-16-1 (1918); Manitoba Sanatorium near (Ninette) is here.
- San Clara;** P.O., 29-29-1 (1925); to avoid duplication of the French name St. Claire.
- Sandilands;** village, 4-9-E (C.N.R. 1899); because of the sandy soil.
- Sandridge;** village, 18-1-E (P.O. 1905); from an outcropping of gravel and limestone rock in the vicinity.
- Sandy;** bay, lake Manitoba, 18-9-1; a beautiful sandy beach.
- Sandy Hook;** village, 18-4-E (C.P.R. 1912); on the sandy beach of lake Winnipeg.
- Sandy Lake;** village, 18-20-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after lake of the name.
- Sanford;** village, 8-1-E (C.N.R. 1904); after the Hon. W. E. Sanford (1838-99), member of the Senate of Canada; Mandan P.O. till 1906.
- Santon;** river, Overflowing river, 49-27-1 (1914); after Santon burn, a stream in the Isle of Man; named by Frank Teare, 50th battalion, killed at Vimy Ridge, April, 1916.
- Sapton;** P.O., 12-6-E; after Anthony Sapte, postmaster.
- Sarah;** lake, 33-28-1.
- Sarto;** P.O., 5-6-E (1907).
- Sasaginnigak;** lake, lat. 51° 35', long. 95° 45'; Cree Indian name meaning "island lake". T.
- Saskatchewan;** river entering lake Winnipeg, 48-13-1; from the Cree Indian word *kisiskatchewan*, meaning "swift current". The name is somewhat strange as the current of the river, although it is strong, is not so great as to call for such particular note. In early years the name was applied to Nelson river, and possibly to Churchill river. Its application to the river now so called is of later date and apparently originated by extending the name upstream, on the basis that Nelson and Saskatchewan rivers formed one river. Thompson, on his map, 1813, applies the single name Saskatchewan along the whole course of the two rivers. The French used the name Bourbon as far upstream as Cedar lake at least. In this they were extending the name given by Radisson in 1682 to the estuary on Hudson bay now known as Port Nelson. Jérémie, writing between 1700 and 1720, assigns Quisisquatchiouen (the earliest published record of any form of this name) to a river which he states joins Bourbon (Nelson) river from the northwest at Split lake, coming from some distant great lake; Buache's map, 1754, which purports to interpret Jérémie, indicates that this was a confused reference to the route by Burntwood river towards Reindeer and Athabaska lakes, the upper part of Churchill river being supposed to drain southeast; Jérémie seems to apply the name Deer river to modern Saskatchewan above Cedar lake. The earliest name certainly applied to the river was Pascoyae or Pasquia. In 1750 St. Pierre uses "rivière du Pascoya" for the river near The Pas; Hendry, 1754, on his journey inland from York Fort, calls it Keiskatchewan; Cocking, 1772, applies the same name, in a varied form, to Nelson river where he crossed it a hundred miles below lake Winnipeg, and also to the modern Saskatchewan near The Pas; Henry, the elder, 1775, when he enters the river at its mouth in lake

Winnipeg, calls it "rivière de Bourbon, Pasquayah or Saskatchewan," and higher up he calls it Bourbon, with no alternative; in the next year, 1776, he refers to it as "Pasquayah, Kejeechewan or Saskatchewan"; Pond's map, 1785, has it marked "this river is called by the Indians Pasquia", Mackenzie's map, 1793-1801, has Shaskasiwin and his Journals Saskatchewan; Harmon, 1805, has Sisiskatchewin; Henry, the younger, 1808, entering the river at Grand Rapids uses the expression "Saskatchewan or, as the French call it, rivière du Pas"; in subsequent years the river, from its source to lake Winnipeg, is uniformly called Saskatchewan, this spelling being finally fixed by Thompson's map, 1813.

Saskatchewan; municipality, west of Minnedosa; from the former name (Little Saskatchewan) applied to Minnedosa river.

Saskeram; lake, 56-28-1; corruption of the Indian name *misaskwatomin* meaning "service berry"; Saskatoon comes from the same word.

Saskoba; lake, 63-30-1; combination of *Saskatchewan* and *Manitoba*.

Saturday; lake, 74-1-E; surveyed on a Saturday in 1920 by A. E. Glover, D.L.S.

Saugeen; peninsula, lake Winnipeg, 20-7-E; name on Andrew Russell map, 1858; Indian name meaning "river mouth".

Scallion; C.P.R. station, 11-26-1 (1914); after J. W. Scallion, early settler.

Scandinavia; P.O., 18-17-1 (1886).

Scanterbury; village, 16-6-E (P.O. 1873).

Scarth; village, 9-26-1 (C.N.R. 1905); after W. B. Scarth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Schaffner; C.P.R. station, 4-20-1 (1914); after the Hon. F. L. Schaffner, M.D., member of the Senate of Canada, in 1914, M.P. for Souris, Manitoba.

Schutzenfeld; Mennonite village, 2-4-1; described as a "new settlement" 1876; German for "bulwark field" referring to a row of trees in the Russian valley of the name which prevented the light sandy soil from drifting.

Schist; lake, 65-20-1; the lake lies in a band of soft schist.

Schist Lake; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929).

Schoenwiese; Mennonite village, 1-3-1; described as a "new settlement" 1876; German for "fair mead".

Schwitzer; C.P.R. station, 7-22-1 (1901); after J. E. Schwitzer, Chief Engineer of the Ry.

Slater; river and village, 31-23-1 (C.N.R. 1901); after a contractor of this name.

Scotch; islands, lake Winnipeg; name of a group at the mouth of Fisher bay on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Scotch Bay; P.O., 21-7-1 (1896); a Scottish settlement.

Scotland Farm; P.O., 21-2-1 (1913).

Sea; falls, East channel, Nelson river; translation of the Cree Indian name *winipego powestik* meaning "sea falls". T.

Seamo; P.O., 19-4-1 (1887); after Thos. Seaman, postmaster.

Seal; river and island, lat. 56° 55', long. 93° 00'; the Cree name is *akikoonikup* or "seal portage" (Watkins); Seal river on Arrowsmith map, 1796.

Seeburn; P.O., 19-26-1 (1884); after O. Seebach, postmaster, a settler from

Ontario of German descent; Seebach means "a small stream running into the sea".

Seech; P.O., 20-22-1 (1911); originally name of the dwelling places of Ukranian Cossacks found on the banks of the Don, Dnieper and other European rivers.

Seine; river, Red river, 11-3-E; rivière la Seine, the younger Henry, 18 August 1800; also known as German creek because members of the Watteville regiment settled on it in 1817; *seine* is French for fishing net.

Selkirk; island, lake Winnipeg, north of mouth of Saskatchewan river; on Hind map, 1859.

Selkirk; town, St. Clements parish (P.O. 1876); after the Earl of Selkirk (1774-1820).

Semple; C.N.R. station, 14-6-E (1915); also lake and river, Oxford lake; after Robert Semple (1766-1816), British officer, arrived Red river 3 November, 1815, as Governor in Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company territories; slain at the massacre of Sevenoaks 19 June, 1816, when twenty colonists also lost their lives.

Senkiw; P.O., 3-5-E (1913).

Setting; lake, Grass river, 69-8-1; on Arrowsmith map, 1796; from the practice of setting fish nets in the lake; the Indian name is *pukitowagan* meaning "fishing with a net". T.

Setting Lake; P.O. (1921).

Sevenoaks; scene of massacre, just north of the city limits of Winnipeg; refer to Semple; there were seven oak trees near by, which first gave the name "Seven Oak Creek"; afterwards, the Inkster homestead situated on the creek assumed the name.

Seven Sister; falls, Winnipeg river, 13-11-E.

Severn; river; named by Capt. Thos. James, who visited the estuary of the river 26 August, 1631, having sailed from the Severn river, England, the preceding May; "New Saverne" on the map illustrating the account of his voyage published in 1633.

Sevick; C.N.R. station, 36-26-1 (1918).

Sewell; C.P.R. station, also lake (10-16-1); the station was named in 1881 by the Marquis of Lorne after a member of his staff, Capt. Sewell; Sewell Camp P.O. (June 1915); station and P.O. renamed Camp Hughes (*q.v.*) (Sept. 1916); P.O. now closed; refer to next item.

Sewell; C.P.R. station, 4-1-1 (1916); formerly named De Wet (*q.v.*) which is present name of P.O.; the name Sewell probably transferred from the station in tp. 10-16-1 when the latter was renamed Camp Hughes in 1916.

Shamattawa; river, River Shemataway on Arrowsmith map, 1796; guiche mataouang, Jeremie 1720; Cree Indian name meaning "big-fork" river.

Shanawan; P.O., 7-1-E (1904); Domain railway station is here.

Shannon; island, lake Winnipegosis.

Shanzenfeld; Mennonite settlement, 2-4-1 (on map, 1881); after Jacob T. Shantz, German Mennonite resident of Kitchener, Ontario, who, in November 1872, accompanied as interpreter, Bernard Warkentin, a German Mennonite from Berchansk, Russia, on a visit to southern Manitoba to investigate its settlement possibilities.

- Sharpewood**; P.O., 22-3-1 (1916); after Robert Sharpe, postmaster.
- Shell**; river, Assiniboine river, 23-20-1; Shell brook on D. Thompson map, 1814; in French R. à Coquille (John Macdonell); translation of the Cree Indian name *ase* (Hind, 436).
- Shellmouth**; P.O., 22-29-1 (P.O. 1883-85) and municipality.
- Shell Valley**; P.O., 24-27-1 (1924).
- Shelley**; C.P.R. station, 12-10-E (1877); after Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), famous English poet.
- Shergrove**; P.O., 24-13-1 (1914).
- Sherridon**; town; contraction of Sherritt Gordon; the town is situated at Sherritt Gordon mines.
- Sherridon Junction**; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1929); junction with Sherritt Gordon Mine line.
- Shethnane**; lake, Seal river; on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Shethany river on Arrowsmith map, 1796.
- Shevlin**; village, 25-27-1 (C.N.R. 1904); after Thos. Shevlin, a prominent lumberman of Minneapolis.
- Shiel**; point, lake Winnipeg, 39-27-1; name in Geological Survey Report, 1899.
- Shilo**; C.N.R. station, 10-17-1 (1905); Shilo and the adjoining station Leon were named after Jewish peddlars.
- Shinewater**; lake, lat. 50° 25', Ontario boundary; translation of the Indian name.
- Shiperlay**; P.O., 10-2-1 (1899); combination of the names of three settlers, *Shirtliff*, *Lespérance* and *John McKinlay*, postmaster; P.O. now at Starbuck.
- Shoal**; lakes, 15-2-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Shoal**; lake, Ontario boundary; lac Plat, the younger Henry, 9 July, 1806; L. Plat or Shoal L. on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Shoal Lake**; village, 17-23-1, also municipality and Indian reserve for the Shoal Lake band.
- Shoal**; river; joining Dawson bay, lake Winnipegosis to Swan lake; on Fidler map; the water in the river is shallow.
- Shorncliffe**; P.O., 24-3-E (1914); after Shorncliffe, military camp, Kent, England.
- Short**; creek, Valley river, 26-26-1; descriptive.
- Shortdale**; village, 26-26-1 (C.N.R. 1904); near Short creek.
- Sidney**; village, 11-12-1; named, 1881, by the Marquess of Lorne after Sidney Austin, representative of the London *Graphic*; refer to Austin.
- Sifton**; narrows; lake Manitoba; named by J. B. Tyrrell after a storekeeper here for some years.
- Sifton**; village, 27-20-1 (P.O. 1898); after Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior from 1896 to 1905.
- Siglunes**; P.O., 22-10-1 (1900); and municipality, east of lake Manitoba (1917); Icelandic name meaning "point to sail round".
- Silberfeld**; Mennonite village, 1-1-1; German for "silver field".
- Silcox**; H.B.R. station at mile 400.4 from The Pas (1928); after Major L. E. Silcox, locating and division engineer during the construction of the railway.
- Silver**; creek, Assiniboine river, 18-23-1.
- Silver Creek**; municipality.

Silver; village, 21-2-E (C.P.R. 1911); after N. T. Silver, contractor who shipped wood from a siding.

Silver Bay; P.O., 26-8-1 (1913); earlier Moosehorn Bay.

Silver Heights; suburb of Winnipeg on the left bank of the Assiniboine; name applied as early as 1869 to "a gentle knoll of the prairie which used to shine, as with a silver rim when the sun was reflected from the polished culms of the buffalo grass"; the heights were purchased by Donald A. Smith, 1st Baron Strathcona, when he was Chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. and lived in Winnipeg, and were developed as a farm, while an existing log house was enlarged into a mansion; "This had been the governor's [Archibald] country residence, but is now owned by D. A. Smith" (Grant, *Ocean to Ocean*, 1873). Archbishop Matheson states that the Hon. James McKay, President of the Executive Council of Manitoba (1871-74) lived here and gave the residence its name.

Silver Plains; village 6-2-E (P.O. 1900); after the grass which grows here; when the seed has fallen it has a bright colour.

Silverton; village, 20-27-1 (P.O. 1885); named after Silverton store of Robert Anderson, located in 1887 one mile north of the town; Silverton Station is the P.O. name.

Simonhouse; lake, 64-25-1 and C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision; the Indian name is *pimpaskoia sakahigan* meaning "running lake". T.

Sinclair; village, 7-29-1 (1900); after former Sinclair P.O. 6 miles south; Sinclair Station is the P.O. name, which after Peter Sinclair, settler.

Singush; lake, 31-24-1; Indian name meaning "weasel".

Sinnott; C.P.R. station, 12-8-E; "after a man named Sinnott who lived here, I knew him well" (Matheson); St. Owens is the P.O. name.

Sipiwesk; H.B.R. station and lake; 68-6-1, Nelson river; Swan lake on Arrow-smith map, 1796; Sepawish I. on Fidler map; Cree Indian name meaning "lake of channels". Sipiwesk House of the Hudson's Bay Co. was built here by David Thompson, 1792.

Sirko; P.O., 1-9-E (1911).

Sisipuk; lake, Churchill river, Saskatchewan boundary; Cree Indian name meaning "ducks".

Skelding; C.N.R. station, 11-8-1 (1929); after F. G. Skelding, chief despatcher of the Ry., Winnipeg.

Skownan; P.O., 34-16-1 (1925); Cree Indian name meaning "to turn around a point"; originally name of Indian reserve.

Skylake; P.O., 21-1-E (1914); in spring all one could see was "sky" and "water".

Slave; fall, Winnipeg river, 15-14-E; la chute des Esclaves, Derouen itinerary about 1760; Slave fall on D. Thompson map, 1814; "so called from Sioux woman who had been carried off by one of the Salteaux and is said to have escaped and drowned herself; another account represents her to have been thrown in" (Anderson, *Net in the Bay*, 15); called by the Chippewas *awakane pawetik* (Keating, 1825).

Sleeve; lake, 24-4-1.

Smalls; river, connecting the east arm of Athapapuskow lake and Gooselake on D. Thompson map, 1814; after Patrick Small, fur trader on Churchill river in 1788, nephew of Gen. Small, British Commander in Revolutionary war.

Smith Hill; P.O., 2-16-1 (1884).

Snowflake; creek and village, 1-9-1 (P.O. 1880); translation of the Indian name of the creek.

Snowshoe; bay, Shoal lake.

Snowshoe; lake, lat. $50^{\circ} 35'$, Ontario boundary; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Solsgirth; village, 17-25-1; changed July, 1887, from Allauburn; said to have been named after an estate in England.

Somerset; village, 5-9-1 (P.O. 1881); settled originally by people from Somerset, England.

Sommerfeld; Mennonite village, 1-1-E; on map, 1881; German for "summer field."

Souris; river, rivière la Souris, the younger Henry, 1799; Souris or Sandfly on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Mouse rivulet on D. Thompson map, 1814; Mouse or Sandy on map of Assiniboia, 1811; Souris is French for "mouse" and is doubtless a translation of the Indian name.

Souris; town, 7-21-1 (P.O. 1882).

Southern Indian; lake, Churchill river; on Fidler map, 1814; lake of the Southern Indians or Crees; the Cree Indian name is *missi sakahigan* or "big lake."

South Junction; P.O., 1-13-E (1908).

Sparrowhawk; lake, lat. $52^{\circ} 03'$, Ontario boundary; translation of the Indian name.

Spearhill; P.O., 27-7-1 (1915); after J. R. Spear, who quarried a hill of limestone here.

Spence; creek, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after the Rev. Baptiste Spence, Church of England missionary.

Spence; lake, 30-16-1.

Speaces Knob; hill, about 5-19-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1859.

Sperling; village, 6-2-1; after Sperling and Co., a British financial firm interested in the Canadian Northern Ry.

Spider; islands, lake Winnipeg; on Fidler map, 1813-14.

Split; lake, Nelson river; translation of the Cree Indian name *Tatusquoyaou* used by Jeremie, 1720; named Split on Fidler map.

Split Lake; H.B.R. station, at mile 276.7 (1929), also Indian reserves, 83-8-E.

Sprague; village and river, Roseau river, also municipality; after D. E. Sprague, president of a lumber company with timber limits in the vicinity; when the Manitoba and Southeastern Ry. was built from Winnipeg through the district, the station nearest to the Sprague camp was called Sprague; the name later was extended to the river.

Springfield; village, 11-1-E (P.O. 1873); also Federal constituency, provincial constituency and municipality; after numerous springs in it.

Springhill; C.N.R. station, 15-16-1 (1904); referring to spring water coming from a hill two miles north and a quarter of a mile west of the station.

Springstein; village, 10-1-1 (1913); after - - Springstein, owner of land here.

Spruce; G.W.W.D. Ry. station, 9-11-E.

Spurgrave; P.O., 3-11-E (1908).

- Squall**; lake, 68-18-1; name given by a prospector.
- Standing Stone**; mountain, about 14-28-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1858.
- Stanley**; municipality, in the vicinity of Morden; after Baron Stanley of Preston.
- Starbuck**; village, 9-2-1 (C.P.R. 1885) after Starbuck village, Minnesota; named by Vanderstice, the contractor who graded the roadbed of the railway.
- Starnes**; H.B.R. station, at mile 408.2 from The Pas (1928); after Commissioner Cortlandt Starnes, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- Starr**; lake, 15-5-E.
- Stead**; village, 17-8-E; after Chief Engineer A. Stead, Canadian National Ry. who surveyed the branch line to Pine Falls.
- Steepprock**; lakes and river, lake Winnipegosis, 44-25-1; river on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Steepprock**; village, 28-10-1 (C.N.R. 1914); from a large steep bluff of limestone rock on the shore of lake Manitoba.
- Steinbach**; P.O., 6-6-E; settled from Steinbach, Russia; the name means "stony brook"; described as a "new Mennonite settlement" in 1875.
- Stephenfield**; village, 6-6-1 (1886); after John Stevenson, postmaster.
- Stevenson**; lake, 57-10-E; after Capt. Fred J. Stevenson of Western Canadian Airways; killed while flying near The Pas, 5 January, 1928.
- Stewart Lake**; P.O., 24-5-1 (1914).
- Stockport**; C.N.R. station 1-3-E (1928).
- Stockton**; village, 7-15-1 (1883).
- Stonewall**; town, 13-1-E (P.O. 1878); name suggested by O. P. Jackson, postmaster, after "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-63), United States general, and also referring to limestone quarries in vicinity.
- Stony Hill**; P.O., 20-3-1 (1908).
- Stony**; mountain; translation of Indian name; on Hind Expedition map, 1858; Hind map, 1859, shows "stony mountain quarry".
- Stony Mountain**; village, 13-2-E (P.O. 1880); earlier Rockwood; Manitoba penitentiary is here.
- Stony Point**; Swampy Cree Indian reserve, Atikameg lake.
- Storey**; W.S. & L.W. Ry. Stn., 13-2-E.
- Strathclair**; village, 16-22-1 (P.O. 1880); also municipality; was originally the name of Hudson's Bay Co. post on Minnedosa river.
- Strathcona**; municipality, north of Pelican Lake P.O., 14-1-1; after Donald Alexander Smith (1829-1914) 1st Baron Strathcona.
- Strathewen**; P.O., 14-1-1 (1886); after Dugald McEwen, postmaster.
- Strevel**; C.N.R. station, 26-25-1 (1904); after G. H. Strevel, contractor.
- Stuart**; lake, 67-15-1; after a prospector.
- Stuartburn**; P.O., 2-6-E (1884); after Stuart Millar, farmer; earlier Stuartville.
- Sturgeon**; creek, lat. 51° 35', long. 95° 55'; translation of Indian name *pukuchinimeo sipi*. T.
- Sturgeon Creek**; sub P.O., Winnipeg; after a creek of this name, here flowing into Assiniboine river.
- Sturgeon**; bay and islands, lake Winnipeg; St. Martins bay on Arrowsmith map, 1802; Sturgeon islands on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Sturgeon; falls, Winnipeg river, 14-14-E.

Suffren; P.O., 21-4-1 (1917); after the French battleship *Suffren* which was sunk early in the World war.

Sugar; island, St. Martins lake; after a grove of ash-leaved maple, the trees of which bore old marks of tapping (Hind, II, 31).

Sugar; point, near Selkirk; after the groves of ash-leaf maple which cover it (Hind, I, 127).

Sultana; rock; mouth of Winnipeg river; after a ship of the name struck this rock and was lost.

Summerhill; lake, lat. 50° 25', Ontario boundary; (1921); after Rev. Arthur Summerhill, Wesleyan minister, Haselmere, Surrey, England, who ministered there to the Canadian troops at Borden, Witley and Bramshott.

Sundown; village, 2-9-E (C.N.R. 1907); named by the foreman of a railway construction gang.

Sunville; P.O., 19-13-1 (1911).

Sutherland; lake, Assiniboine river, about 10-22-1; name on map of Assiniboia, 1811; Arrowsmith map, 1821, shows the lake, but calls it Sutherland Island; maybe after George Sutherland, Hudson's Bay Company servant, 1795.

Swains; C.N.R. station, 5-1-E (1904).

Swamp; creek, north of lake Winnipegosis.

Swan Lake; village, 5-10-1 (P.O. 1881); also Chippewa Indian reserve; *refer to* Bone lake.

Swan; river and lake, 40-23-1; on Arrowsmith map, 1796.

Swan House; trading post, Swan Lake, on Arrowsmith map, 1821.

Swan River House; trading post, 12 miles up the river from the mouth (Tyrrell, D. Thompson, p. 73).

Swan River; town, 36-26-1; also municipality and provincial constituency.

Sylvan; P.O., 24-1-E (1914); originally a wooded district.

Taché; municipality, southeast of Winnipeg; after Alexandre Antonin Taché; 1st Archbishop of St. Boniface; arrived at Red River, 1845; died 1894, aged about 71; intimately associated with the later history of Assiniboia and the earlier history of Manitoba (Oliver); author of *Vingt années de Missions dans le Nord-ouest de l'Amérique*, Montréal, 1866, and *Esquisse sur le nord ouest de l'Amérique*, 1869.

Takwa; creek, 26-25-1; Cree Indian for "short" creek.

Takipy; lake, lat. 55° 23', long. 100° 50'; Cree Indian for "cold water" lake.

Talbot; lake, 58-17-1 (1924); after Hudson's Bay Co. manager, Norway House.

Tapukok; lake, 66-26-1; Cree Indian for "seven"; *refer to* Payuk.

Tasdaoolle; lake, Seal river; Tadoule lake on Geological Survey map No. 1226, year 1914; still unsurveyed.

Taskinigup; portage, 75-7-1, Burntwood river; Cree Indian name meaning "split (rock)".

Tatnam; cape, lat. 57° 20', long. 91° 00'; Tatmon on Samuel Thornton map, 1709; Tatnam on Arrowsmith map, 1796; probably after James Tatnam (or Tatmon) who is mentioned in Hudson's Bay Co. documents of 1671-72 as having sailed to Hudson bay with Capt. Zachary Gillam in the *Nonsuch* and afterwards in the *Wirenhoec*.

- Telford**; C.P.R. station, 10-16-E (1876); after Thomas Telford (1757-1834), noted British civil engineer.
- Tenby**; village, 17-13-1 (P.O. 1895); after Tenby, Wales; name suggested by James Griffiths, postmaster.
- Ten Shilling**; creek, Hayes river, 92-11-E; the Indian name is *sipastik sip*, or "channel river". T.; on Robson's map, 1752.
- Terence**; village, 9-22-1 (C.N.R. 1908); after a famous Irishman of the days when the Canadian Northern Ry. was built.
- Teulon**; village, 16-2-E (C.P.R. 1895); after wife of C. C. Castle, pioneer farmer, now a resident of Victoria, B.C.
- Thalberg**; P.O., 16-8-E (1907); Icelandic name meaning "downhill", from *thal* "valley" and *berg*, "hill".
- The Halfway**; P.O., 27-1-1 (1915); because "half way" across Peguis Indian reserve.
- ***The Pas**; town, 56-27-1; incorporated as The Pas, 15 May, 1912. Conflicting views have been enunciated as to whether the name is of Indian or French origin. Both explanations are derived from the fact that the place is the natural crossing point of the Saskatchewan river. The supporters of the former view contend that Pas is a proper name, an abbreviation of the Cree Indian name of a former Indian village called Basquea by Anthony Hendry, 1755, Basquia by Matthew Cocking, 1772, Pasquayah by Alexander Henry the elder 1775 and variously spelled by others Pascoiac, Wupaskwayon, etc.; the longer word "*Opasquaaw*" means "narrows between wooded banks", and the shorter word "*opas*" "*opaw*" "*woopaw*" "*wupaw*", etc., means "narrows", as in Manitoba, a combination of *Manito* and *Opaw* meaning "The narrows of the spirit" and Obabika meaning "The narrows between rocks". The supporters of the opposing view contend that Pas is the French common noun meaning "gap", "strait", "passage" or "crossing", frequently used by the French as a geographic name and of which a well known instance is Le Pas de Calais, the French name of the strait of Dover in the English channel. They ask, if Pas is the contraction of an Indian name, why is the pronunciation French. The first occurrences in an English narrative of the word Pas are in the younger Henry's Account of the Saskatchewan Brigade in 1808. Henry says: "At eleven o'clock we entered the main channel of the Saskatchewan and soon after reached The Pas. This place may be called the first dry land we have found since we left Lac Bourbon. The little river of Montagne du Pas comes in here on the S. Formerly the French had an establishment on this spot, some traces of which are still to be seen." The earliest occurrence of the name in a French narrative is in an itinerary supplied by Joseph Derouen, a voyageur about whom nothing is known. The itinerary is preserved in the Archives of the Collège Ste. Marie, Montreal, and is one of a number collected by Father Pierre Pothier, S.J., who died at Sandwich, Ontario, on 16 July, 1781. The date

*Prof. Morton of Saskatoon has suggested that Pas is derived from the Sioux Indian word for red deer given by the younger Henry as *opah*, which would explain the application of the name Red Deer to the Saskatchewan river by Jérémie, 1720. The Saskatchewan river, above its Forks, was known to the Cree Indians as Wawaskesew sippi, meaning Red Deer River. Judge Prud'homme has suggested that the place was named by the sons of La Verendrye in honour of their mother, who was a daughter of the Sieur du Pas.

of Derouen's notes is illegible, but may be 1760. Derouen states that "at forty leagues distance" up the Saskatchewan river from Cedar lake is the "fort du Pas". Evidently the place has had two names, an Indian one and a French one with similar meanings, descriptive of the Saskatchewan river in the vicinity.

Thibaudeau; H.B.R. station at mile 392.1 from The Pas (1928); after W. Thibaudeau, C.E., who made a reconnaissance survey for the Dominion Government in connection with the railway route to Churchill about 1900.

Thicket; portage, lat. $55^{\circ} 18'$, long. $97^{\circ} 42'$; translation of the Cree Indian name *sagaskwaskow uniga*. T.

Thicket Portage; village at mile 184.51 H.B.R. (1920).

Thlew diaza; river; empties into Hudson bay, lat. $60^{\circ} 10'$, long. $95^{\circ} 00'$, on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Chipewyan Indian name meaning "river of the little fishes," probably alluding to presence of very young trout in upper part of the river. The Chipewyans formerly occupied much territory now inhabited by the Eskimos. (G. H. Blanchet.).

Thom; lake, $55^{\circ} 23'$, long. $96^{\circ} 10'$; after Adam Thom, Recorder of Ruperts Land, 1839.

Thompson; municipality, Tobacco river (1909); after Wm. Thompson, early settler and postmaster.

Thornhill; village, 3-6-1; named, 1876, after Thornhill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Quebec city, the former home of R. E. Bradshaw, early settler.

Three Beacon; island, Deer lake; name used by Anthony Hendry, 1754.

Threepoint; lake, Burntwood river; name on Arrowsmith map, 1796; translation of the Cree Indian name *nistowean sakahigan*. T.

Thunder; creek, Assiniboine river, 22-29-1.

Thunder; hill, Saskatchewan boundary, 35-29-1; on D. Thompson map, 1814; the Indians believed that the Great Spirit manufactured the lightning and thunder in it; when there is much lightning it seems to flash all around and over the hill; the Indians would not go near the hill during a storm; Kelsey met Assiniboine Indians from here; Harmon calls it Bird mountain, probably derived from Thunder Bird.

Thunder; island, St. Martins lake; named by Prof. H. Y. Hind, 1858, in memory of a storm of hail and rain accompanied by lightning and thunder of more than ordinary violence while he was camped here. (Hind, *Narrative*, II, 33.).

Tiger; hills, name given to the plateau south of Assiniboine river in tps. 6 rgs. 12 to 17, by early settlers; according to one explanation the name was suggested by the stripes of various tints produced by the frost in the autumn upon the small groves of trees; the Big Tiger is the highest of the hills; in Geological Survey Report 1888-89, 16E, Warren Upham says the name comes from "the aboriginal name which doubtless refers to the cougar or American panther", but there is no record of cougars in Manitoba; possibly the reference is to tiger lilies.

Tilston; village, 5-29-1 (C.P.R. 1908); Eggleton P.O. name till 1909.

Tipperary; P.O., 22-4-1 (1915); name suggested by the popular song.

Tobacco; creek, Morris river, 6-4-E; rivière Tabac on Hind Expedition map, 1859.

- Tolstoi**; P.O., 1-5-E (C.N.R. 1910); settlers came from the estate of Count Tolstoi in Russia; Oleskiw P.O. till 1911.
- Totogon**; settlement; 14-9-1, on Department of the Interior map, 1875.
- Toutes-Aides**; P.O., 29-15-1 (1909); after Notre-Dame de Toutes-Aides; "our Lady of all help".
- Townline**; C.N.R. station, 12-7-1 (1904); near the line between two townships.
- Tramping**; lake, Grass river, 66-18-1.
- Transcona**; town, 11-4-E (1910); combination of Trans-Canada and Strathcona.
- Traverse**; bay, lake Winnipeg; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.
- Treat**; C.N.R. station, 15-27-1; after C.P. Treat of Treat and Johnson, contractors.
- Treaty**; point, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after a treaty which was signed by the Indians of the Reserve and the Government near this point.
- Treesbank**; village, 8-16-1 (C.P.R. 1891); descriptive name; on Souris river near the mouth.
- Treherne**; village, 8-10-1 (P.O. 1880); after George Treherne, settler.
- Tremaine**; C.N.R. station, 13-19-1 (1914); after Henry Tremaine, early settler.
- Tremaudan**; H.B.R. station, at mile 8.07 from The Pas (1928); after A. H. de Tremaudan of The Pas; author of *The Hudson Bay Road*, 1915.
- Trembles (fort des)**; refer to Poplar fort.
- Trentham**; P.O., 5-6-E (1915)
- Trout**; falls, Hayes river; translation of Cree Indian name *namegose powestik*. T.
- Tummel**; P.O., 25-28-1 (1886); name suggested by Peter McDougall, postmaster, after Tummel river, Perthshire.
- Turnagain**; point, 37-2-1; on Hind Expedition map, 1859.
- Turnberry**; C.N.R. station, 51-29-1 (1918).
- Turnbull**; H.B.R. station, at mile 93.68 from The Pas (1928); after Thomas Turnbull, maintenance of way engineer, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg.
- Turtle**; river, Dauphin lake, 24-16-1.
- Turtle**; mountain, 1-22-1; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865, with The Head, The Heart and The Tail; Turtle mountain, the younger Henry, 15 July, 1806; Turtle mountain on Fiddler map, Turtle hill on D. Thompson map, 1814; the "second mountain" of La Verendrye; the turtle is the bird (dove or pigeon) not the tortoise.
- Turtlehead**; creek, Whitewater lake, 3-22-1; flows from Turtle mountain.
- Turtle Mountain**; Indian reserve, 1-22-1; also municipality and provincial constituency.
- Tuxedo**; town, in vicinity of Winnipeg; the Tuxedo Park Co., Ltd., owned the greater part of the land included in the area of the town.
- Twin**; falls, Winnipeg river, 14-12-E.
- Two Creeks**; village, 12-26-1 (P.O. 1890); translation of Indian name of two creeks.
- Tyndall**; village, 13-6-E (C.P.R. 1877); after Prof. John Tyndall (1820-93); distinguished British physicist.
- Tyrrell**; H.B.R. station at mile 101.74 from The Pas (1928); after J. B. Tyrrell and J. W. Tyrrell.



Ukrania; village, 28-20-1 (P.O. 1913).

Umatillo; P.O., 27-23-1 (1896).

Underhill; village, 5-22-1 (P.O. 1900); after John Underhill, farmer.

Union Point; village, 6-2-E (P.O. 1894); after Union Point hotel of David Lowe, early settler.

Uno; village, 14-27-1 (1911); consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona.

Utik; lake, lat. 55° 15' long. 96° 10'; Indian name meaning "caribou".

Uyenanao; lake, 67-26-1; Cree Indian for "eight"; *refer to* Payuk.

Valley; river, lake Dauphin, 27-18-1; translation of the Cree Indian name given on Hind Expedition map, 1859, as *Tewataneo* or Valley river.

Valley River; village, 26-20-1 (1898); also *Saulteaux* Indian reserve, 25-25-1.

Valpoy; village, 25-14-1 (P.O. 1914).

Vankoughnet; bay, east of the narrows, lake Manitoba; after Lawrence Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs from 1874 to his death in 1893.

Vannes; P.O., 20-4-1 (1907).

Varcoe; C.P.R. station, 13-19-1 (1905); after Marshall Varcoe, early settler.

Varsity View; P.O., Winnipeg (1919).

Vassar; village, 2-13-E (C.N.R. 1899); after Miss Ida Vassar of Kirkfield, Ontario.

Venlaw; P.O., 26-22-1 (1899); after Venlaw, Peebleshire, Scotland, former home of Frank Dowker, postmaster.

Vestfold; P.O., 18-3-1 (1895); Icelandic for "western ground".

Vickers; lake, Pigeon river, 34-11-E; after the makers of the aeroplanes which were used in photographing the area.

Victor; C.N.R. station, 17-29-1; consecutive naming; *refer to* Arona.

Victoria; municipality, Assiniboine river; after Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1819-1901.

Victoria Beach; village, 20-7-E (1916) and municipality.

Victoria Park; C.P.R. station, 13-4-E.

Vidir; P.O., 23-2-E (1906); Icelandic for "willows".

Viking; lake, Pigeon river, 34-12-1; (1926) after the type of aeroplane used in photographing the area.

Villette; C.N.R. station, 10-20-1 (1908).

Virden; town, 10-26-1 and provincial constituency; known as Gopher Creek to Plain hunters and Indians; changed, 1882, by the Canadian Pacific Ry. to Manchester after the 8th Duke of Manchester; Manchester being duplicated changed again to Virden.

Vista; village, 19-24-1 (C.N.R. 1905); originally "Ita"; changed to Vista, owing to the "lovely view".

Vita; village, 2-7-E (C.N.R. 1907); Szewezenko P.O. till 1908.

Vivian; village, 10-8-E (P.O. 1913); Vivian Station is the P.O. name.

Vogar; P.O., 22-9-1 (1919); Icelandic for "small bay"; earlier Dog Creek.

Volga; P.O., 30-17-1 (1912).

Wabishkok; lake, 68-27-1; Cree Indian name meaning "steep rock".

Wabowden; village, H.B.R. at mile 136.00 from The Pas; after the late

- W. A. Bowden, Chief Engineer, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.
- Wachuski**; lake, 76-2-E; Cree Indian for "muskrat"; there are many rat houses on the lake.
- Wadhope**; P.O., 22-16-E (1927).
- Wakopa**; village, 1-18-1 (P.O. 1881-82).
- Waldersee**; P.O., 18-12-1 (1908); after Field Marshal Alfred, Count Waldersee of Germany (1832-1904), who was in command of the Allied troops in China during the Boxer war, 1900.
- Walker**; lake, 65-3-E.
- Walkerburn**; P.O., 29-29-1 (1910).
- Walkleyburg**; P.O., 14-6-E (1912); after J. E. Walkley, postmaster.
- Wallace**; lake, 23-15-E, Wanipigow river; after R. C. Wallace, Principal, University of Alberta, formerly professor of geology and mineralogy, University of Manitoba.
- Wallace**; municipality, west of Virden; after "the great oarsman, Wallace Ross".
- Walldon**; C.N.R. station, 12-7-1; name changed to Hobson.
- Wampum**; P.O., 1-13-E (C.N.R. 1907); after Wampum Baking Powder, used by the cook of a construction gang.
- Wanipigow**; river, lake Winnipeg, 26-9-E; Cree Indian name meaning "hole". T; the river enters the lake through a hole in the rocks. Swain's throttle river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; Mainwaring River on map of Assiniboia, 1811.
- Wanless**; C.N.R. station, Flinflon subdivision (1919); after a resident of The Pas for twenty-one years.
- Wapah**; P.O., 24-10-1 (1924); Cree Indian for "strait"; *refer to* The Pas.
- Wapichtagau**; river and falls, lat. 55° 35', long. 98° 10'; Cree Indian name meaning "thicket". T.
- Wapikamau**; lake, lat. 56° 10', long. 91° 30'; Cree Indian name meaning "narrows with a current". T.
- Wapikopow**; lake, lat. 56° 46', long. 95° 10'; Cree Indian name meaning "willow-point". T.
- Wapinihiliskau**; lake, lat. 56° 55', long. 94° 50'; Cree Indian name meaning "white-spruce". T.
- Ward**; P.O., 30-20-1 (1929); after W. J. Ward, M.P. for Dauphin; earlier Windleshaw, after Windleshaw abbey, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
- Warnews**; river, 84-1-1; D. L. S. Hawkins' survey party was working in the locality when the first news of the World war came.
- Warpath**; river, emptying into west side of lake Winnipeg; after the "war path" of the Chippewa and Swampy Indians of lake Winnipeg between Dauphin and the river when they proceeded on their periodical excursions against the Sioux (Hind, II, 28). War river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; rivière aux Guerriers, A. Henry, 17 August, 1808.
- Warren**; C.N.R. station, 13-1-1 (1905); after A. E. Warren, Western Vice-President, Canadian National Rys., at the time chief clerk to the then General Western Manager, M. H. McLeod; Warrenton is the P.O. name.
- Warren Landing**; village, Mossy point; after John Warren, Hudson's Bay Co. gentleman, who came out with the second party of Selkirk settlers in

1812 and died here of wounds received in a skirmish at Red River in 1815 and was given a military funeral.

Warrington; river, tributary to Cobham river; also lake expansion on the river, Ontario boundary; after G. A. Warrington, Boundary Commissioner, representing Manitoba.

Wasagamow; lake, 89-15-E; Cree Indian name meaning "clearwater". T.

Wasamin; creek, Minnedosa river, 25-20-1; Cree Indian for "clearwater".

Washow; river and bay, lake Winnipeg, 26-4-E; Cree Indian for "bay"; Leane river on map of Assiniboia, 1811, probably after Alex. Lean, Secretary, Hudson's Bay Co.; Washow river and bay on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Waskada; village, 2-25-1 (C.P.R. 1883).

Waskauiowaka; lake, 87-8-E; Waskayowwahgow or Sandy lake on Fidler map.

Waskik; lake, 64-9-1; contraction of the Cree Indian name *waskiktepiogo* meaning "water lily". T.

Wassewa; C.N.R. station, 2-21-1 (1914).

Watchi; bay, Reader lake; Cree Indian name meaning "hill".

Watchorn; lake and bay, lake Manitoba, 26-8-1 (1919); after H. T. D. Watchorn, postmaster, Bayton, settler about 1903.

Waterhen; lake and river, 36-15-1; Waterhen river on Arrowsmith map, 1821; translation of the Indian name: lake Sangusepi on Andrew Russell map, 1858; from the abundance of waterowl; the western grebe breeds in the lake and river in large numbers.

Waterhen; P.O., 32-15-1 (1919).

Waterhen River; 34-15-1; Saulteaux Indian reserve.

Watseskwatapi; lake, 58-28-1; Cree Indian name meaning "rat root".

Wattsville; village, 16-28-1 (P.O. 1884); after Wm. Watt, postmaster.

Waugh; G.W.W.D.R. station, 8-17-E; after R. D. Waugh, mayor of Winnipeg 1912, 1913, 1915.

Wavey; creek, Muckle creek, 15-4-E; translation of the Cree Indian name *wawei sipi*; formerly a favourite place to hunt.

Wawanesa; village, 7-17-1 (P.O. 1890); Algonquin Indian for "whip-poor-will"; the birds are numerous in the region (*wahonesi*—whip-poor-will, Lemoine, Dictionnaire Français-Algonquin, 1911).

Wedge; point, Wekusko lake, after W. Wedge, prospector.

Weiden; P.O., 28-17-1 (1923); earlier Oakbrae.

Weir; river, Nelson river; translation of the Cree Indian name *kesamachiskun*.

Weir River; H.B.R. station at mile 274.0 from The Pas.

Wekusko; lake, 67-17-1; Sweet Herb lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Cree Indian for "sweet grass" or "herb", referring to a mint (*mentha canadensis*) which grows on its shores. T.

Wekusko; H.B.R. station at mile 81.72 from The Pas.

Wellman; lake, 33-25-1.

Wellwood; village, 12-14-1 (P.O. 1881-82); after a Presbyterian minister and school inspector, who died in Minnedosa.

Wenagoms; or Muddy river; tributary to Red river on the left (Keating, 1825).

Westbourne; village, 13-9-1; also municipality; P.O. opened 1873; earlier Whitemud River; a mission station of the Church Missionary Society was

founded here in 1859; according to "*Dayspring in the Far West*", London, 1875, the name commemorates the Rev. John West, the Church of England pioneer of missionary enterprise in Western Canada; elsewhere, it is stated that the name was given by Rev. Henry George, missionary, who had formerly resided in Westbourne Street, London, England.

Westgate; C.N.R. station, 44-29-1 (1904); the station is the nearest one on the railway to the western boundary of Manitoba.

Westhall; C.P.R. station, 4-22-1 after Bedford West Hall.; on the outskirts of Bedford, Northumberland, England, former home of Mrs. E. Weightman, postmistress.

Weston; point, lake Winnipegosis, 34-18-1; after the late Thomas C. Weston of the Geological Survey.

Westray; C.N.R. station, 53-27-1 (1918); after Westray, island and parish, Orkney, Scotland.

Westside; C.N.R. station (1910); eight miles west of Winnipeg.

Wheatland; village, 12-21-1 (P.O. 1881-82).

Whisky-jack; portage between Cross lake and Kiskittogisu lake; in Cree Indian *gwigwichi wachi* or "Canada Jay hill".

Whiteaves; point, lake Winnipegosis, 44-23-1; named by J. B. Tyrrell after the late Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, palaeontologist, Geological Survey.

Whitehead; municipality, after Joseph Whitehead, a member of the contracting firm, Ryan, Whitehead and Ruttan, which held contracts in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Ry. in the Winnipeg region about 1880.

Whitehorn; C.N.R. station, 52-28-1 (1918).

Whitehorse; plain, about twenty miles up the Assiniboine river from Winnipeg. "There is a tradition among the French half-breeds that the plain receives its name from a white horse which roamed around in that district many years ago and could not be apprehended"; the younger Henry, 8 July, 1806, refers to "Whitehorse plains". Prud'homme has told the legend; it may be read in English Book V of *The Canadian Readers* series of school books.

Whitehouse; W.S. & L.W.R. station, 12-3-E.

White Lily; river, 75-1-E (1920); flower grows on the river; a rare flower in the north country.

Whitemouth; lake, 3-14-E, and river, Winnipeg river, 13-11-E; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

Whitemouth; village, 11-11-E (C.P.R. 1877); also municipality.

Whitemud creek; 3-14-1; White Earth on Palliser map, 1865.

Whitemud; falls, Nelson river, translation of the Cree Indian name *wapitunuskpovestik*. T.

Whitemud; river, lake Manitoba, 15-9-1; descriptive; on Palliser Expedition map, 1865; Alex. Henry the younger autumn, 1799, has rivière Terre Blanche.

Whiteplains; C.N.R. station, 10-1-1 (1904); *refer to* Whitehorse plains.

Whiteshill; lake and river, Winnipeg river, 14-14-E.

Whitestone; lake, 86-1-1 (1915); rocky islands in it appear white and glistening when the sun shines on them.

{ **Whitewater**; lake, 3-22-1; White lake on Palliser Expedition map, 1865.

{ **Whitewater**; village, 3-21-1 (P.O. 1884); also municipality.

- Whiteway**; point, west side of north entrance to narrows of lake Winnipeg; after a Hudson's Bay Co. factor, who established and was for many years in charge of a trading post here; on Hind map, 1859.
- Whitey**; narrows, Cumberland lake; translation of the Cree Indian name, which means "whitemud" narrows.
- Whitlock**; lake, lat. 50° 27', Ontario boundary (1921); after Prof. of Natural Science, Victoria University, Toronto.
- Whyte**; village, 17-4-E (1904); after Sir Wm. Whyte (1843-1914); second Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Ry., 1904-10, Vice-President, 1910-11.
- Wicked**; point, lake Winnipeg, 44-10-1; Malign Pt. on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Wickett Pt. on Thompson map, 1814.
- Wickham**; bay, lake Winnipegosis, 35-19-1.
- Wieneke**; W. S. & L.W. R. Stn., 13-2-E.
- Wigwam**; point, lake Winnipeg, 36-3-1.
- Wilde**; H.B.R. station at mile 231.30 from The Pas (1928); after Sergeant W. B. Wilde, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who was killed in 1896 by the Indian Charcoal while endeavouring to arrest him.
- Wilkins**; point, lake Winnipegosis, 45-24-1 (1889).
- Willard**; village, 8-4-E (C.P.R. 1908); after Francis Willard, President, Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- Willbeach**; H.B.R. station at mile 311.53 from The Pas (1928); after the late Wm. Beach, who located the townsite of Churchill.
- Willen**; village, 14-28-1 (C.P.R. 1914).
- William**; lake and river, lake Winnipeg 56-11-1; name on Dawson Brothers' map of Western Canada, 1880.
- Willow**; point, lake Winnipeg 19-4-E.
- Willowbend**; creek, Whitemud river, 14-9-1 (1919) from willow thickets and a bend on the creek.
- Willow Range**; village, 11-4-1 (C.N.R. 1888-89); the reference is to clumps of willow trees; earlier Blake Siding after Michael Blake, a former owner of land here; Fortier is the P.O. name.
- Willowview**; P.O., 20-2-1 (1910).
- Wimapedi**; brook, Burntwood river.
- Winchester**; municipality, west of Whitewater lake.
- Windy**; lake, Hayes river; translation of the Cree Indian name *notin sakahigan*. T.
- Windygates**; village, 1-7-1 (1889).
- Winkler**; village, 2-4-1 (C.P.R. 1892); after Valentine Winkler, lumber merchant, Morden, who was elected to the Provincial Legislature for Rhineland at the general election of 1892.
- Winnipeg**; city; Fort Garry, Hudson's Bay Co. fort was the nucleus of the city of Winnipeg; the name Winnipeg is first found on the title page of the *Nor'Wester* of 24 February, 1866; the previous issue is headed Red River Settlement, Assiniboia; maps of 1870 show the "town of Winnipeg"; post office opened in or about 1870 under the name of Fort Garry; name changed to Winnipeg, 1 May, 1876, when the city was incorporated.
- Winnipeg**; lake; Indian name meaning "nasty water lake or sea or ocean lake". T. David Thompson states more than once that the lake is called Sea

lake from its size; in the Jesuit Missionary Report sent home to France describing the happenings of the year 1640, there is a reference to the "Ouinipigon" or "dirty people" so called because the word "ouinipeg" the name of the unknown sea from the shores of which they came meant "dirty water"; Jeremie 1720 refers to the lake as Michinipi or "big water".

Winnipeg; river; Joseph La France who descended the river in 1740, calls it Ouinipique river.

Winnipeg Beach; village, lake Winnipeg, also 17-4-E (1904); also municipality.

Winnipegosis; lake; Indian name meaning "Little Winnipeg"; the lake is referred to by Jeremie in 1720 as Ouenipigouchib; Winipegassish on Fidler's map; Winnipegosis on map of Assiniboia, 1811.

Winnipegosis; village, 31-18-1 (P.O. 1898); earlier Mossy River.

Winnitoba; P.O., 10-17-E (1923); combination of Winnipeg and Manitoba.

Wintering; lake, 74-2-1; translation of the Cree Indian name *opipunupuri sakahigan*. T.

Wipanipanis; falls, Hayes river; Cree Indian name meaning "angling". T.

Wisla; P.O., 18-22-1 (1916); after Wisla school district, South Dakota, which was named after Wisla, river, Poland.

Witchai; lake, Grass river, 80-4-E; Stinking lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Cree Indian name meaning "stinking".

Wivenhoe; H.B.R. station at mile 304.14 from The Pas (1928); after a Hudson's Bay Co. ship in 1670.

Wood Bay; village, 3-10-1; a school district name 1882; refers to belts of woods and a bend of Pembina river.

Woodlands; village, 14-2-1 (P.O. 1874); surrounded by woods.

Woodlea; municipality east of lake Manitoba (1918); the high lands in the municipality are wooded and the lowlands hay meadows.

Woodman; C.P.R. 11-2-E (1913); after J. M. Woodman, who was Superintendent of Terminals at the time; is now General Superintendent of the New Brunswick lines of the Ry.

Woodmore; P.O., 2-5-E (1902); after —. Woodhead and —. Moore, farmers.

Woodnorth; village, 9-27-1 (P.O. 1884).

Woodridge; village, 4-10-E (1899); from a timber ridge in vicinity.

Woodroyd; village, 15-1-1 (1914); Gilbert Munroe, postmaster; formerly resided in Woodroyd terrace, Low Moor, Yorkshire, England.

Woods (lake of the); lake, Ontario boundary. The first white man to reach the lake was Jacques de Noyon of Three Rivers, Quebec, who ascended Kaministiquia river from lake Superior in 1688 and reached lake of the Woods in the following spring. Noyon calls it "lac aux Iles" and also "lac des Assiniboiles" and "lac des Gens de la Pierre-Noire". This information is contained in a memoir by the Intendant Begon, 12 November, 1716. The name "lac des Bois" French for "lake of the Woods", is applied to the lake in a report by la Verendrye annexed to a letter by Beauharnois of 10 October, 1730. The significance of this name is unknown. Buache's map of 1754 names the lake "L. Minittie ou des Bois". Minittie is the Indian word for "islands" in French, *îles*. The lake of the Woods is a water system with four divisions. Bigsby (*Shoe and Canoe*, 1850, II, 290) gives the

Indian name of the northern division as "Kaminitik" or islands, and of the southern portion as "Parpequa wungar" (a simpler spelling is Pekwaonga) or lake of the Sand Hills, from the sand hills near the mouth of Rainy river; he adds that the eastern division is known to the Indians as Whitefish lake. G. M. Dawson states that the northwest division, where the water is clear and deep was known as Clearwater lake—now Clearwater bay and that "lac Plat" or shallow lake, the great rice ground of the Indians west of Clear water bay may be counted another division.

Woodside; village, 14-10-1 (P.O. 1874); from the abundance of wood; earlier Second Crossing, Whitemud river; earlier still Stony Ford.

Wood Siding; C.N.R. station, 17-8-E (1926).

Woodworth; municipality, east of Virden; after Joseph E. Woodworth, who represented Brandon in the Manitoba Legislature, 1883-86.

Woody; river, Swan lake, 40-24-1.

Worby; C.N.R. station, 10-12-1 (1929); after C. H. Worby, superintendent, S. & D.C. Dept. of the Ry., Winnipeg.

Wright; rock, mouth of Winnipeg river (1926); after a trader living nearby.

Wuskatasko; brook, Grass river, 69-14-1; Cree Indian name meaning "carrot". T.

Wuskwatim; lake, Burntwood river; Beaver Dam lake on Arrowsmith map, 1796; Cree Indian name meaning "beaver-dam". T.

Yawningstone; lake, Cowan river, 62-23-1; from a cliff resembling a face with a wide-open mouth.

Yellow Quill Indians; trail, shown on Department of the Interior map, 1875, as leading from the Assiniboine river about S-13-1 to Portage la Prairie.

York Factory; Hudson's Bay Co. trading post; the northwest bank of Hayes river was selected as the site of a post in 1684 (Can. Archives Rep. 1895, p. 63); although this post is called Hayes Fort on Thornton's map of 1685, its official name became York almost at once. As early as 1687 it is so called in state papers; after H.R.H. James, Duke of York (afterwards James II). Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., 1683-85.

Youill; C.N.R. station, 12-9-1 (1899); after settlers.

Zalicia; P.O., 32-21-1 (1915); the postmaster came from a village of the name in eastern Galicia.

Zant; P.O., 25-8-1 (1912); after J. Zant, postmaster.

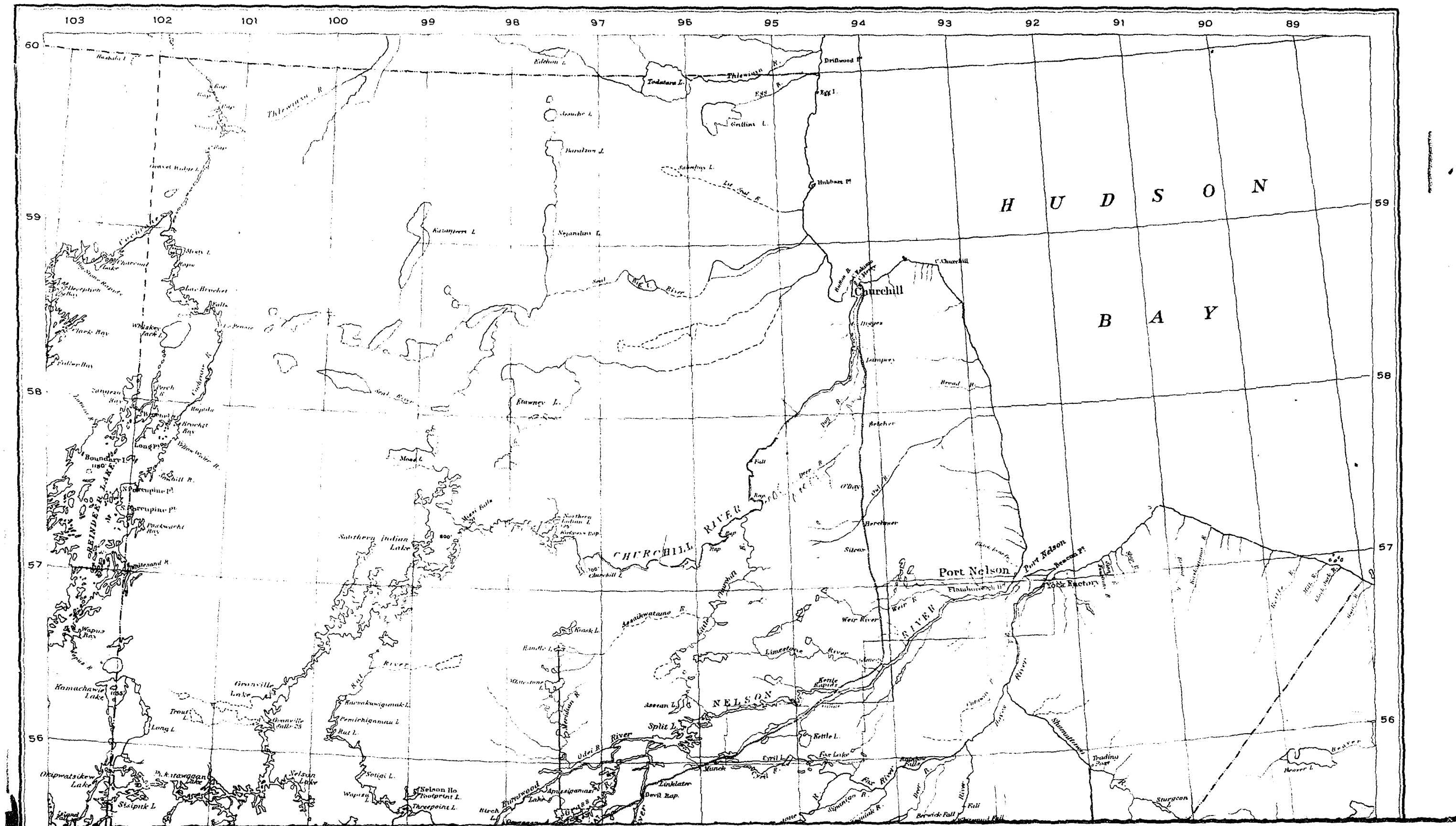
Zbaraz; P.O., 23-1-1 (1913); after Zbaraz in Poland.

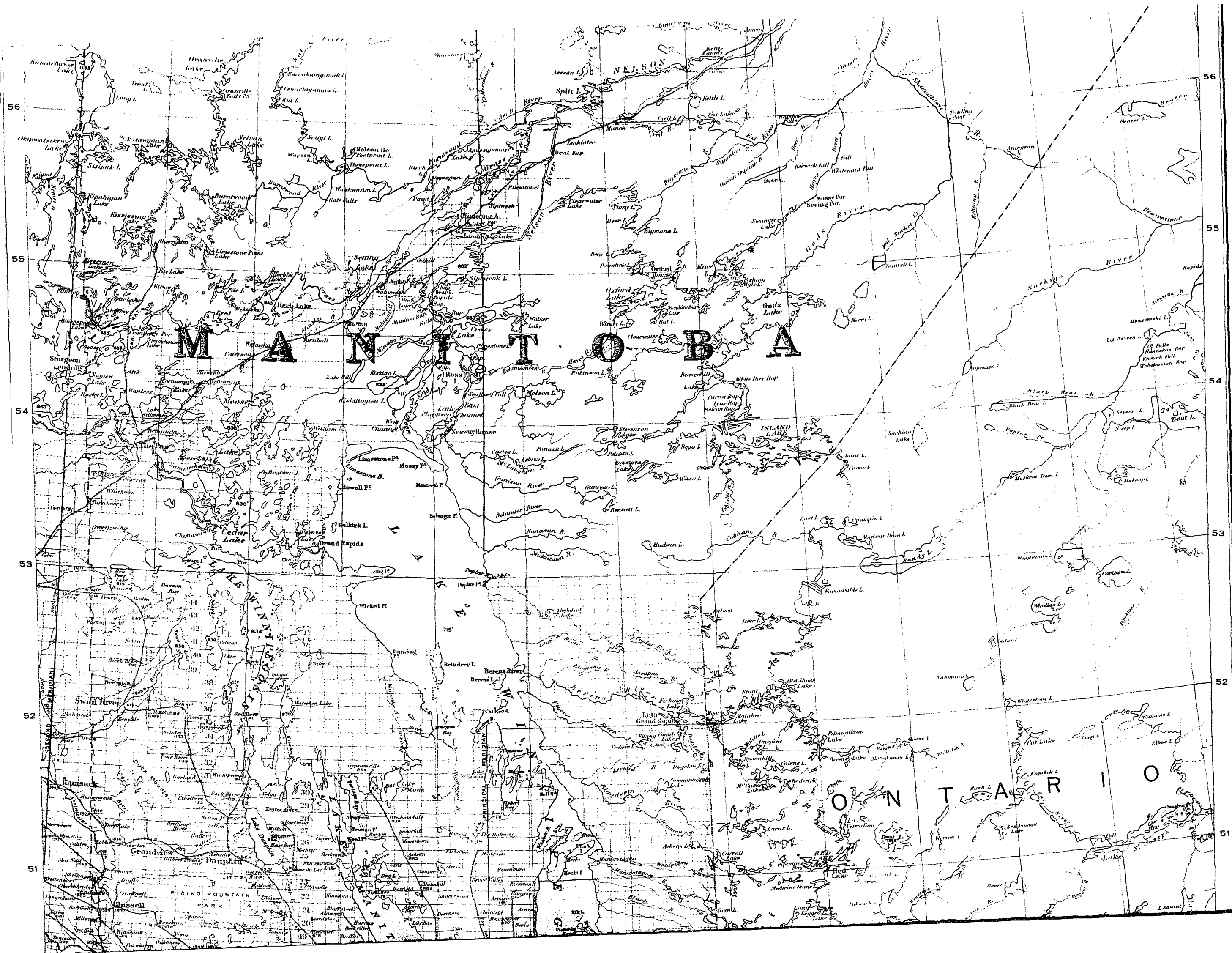
Zelena; P.O., 28-28-1 (1928); Russian for "green"; after a green hill on Shell river.

Zeller; lake, 18-19-1 (1921); after J. J. Zeller, cook on Survey party.

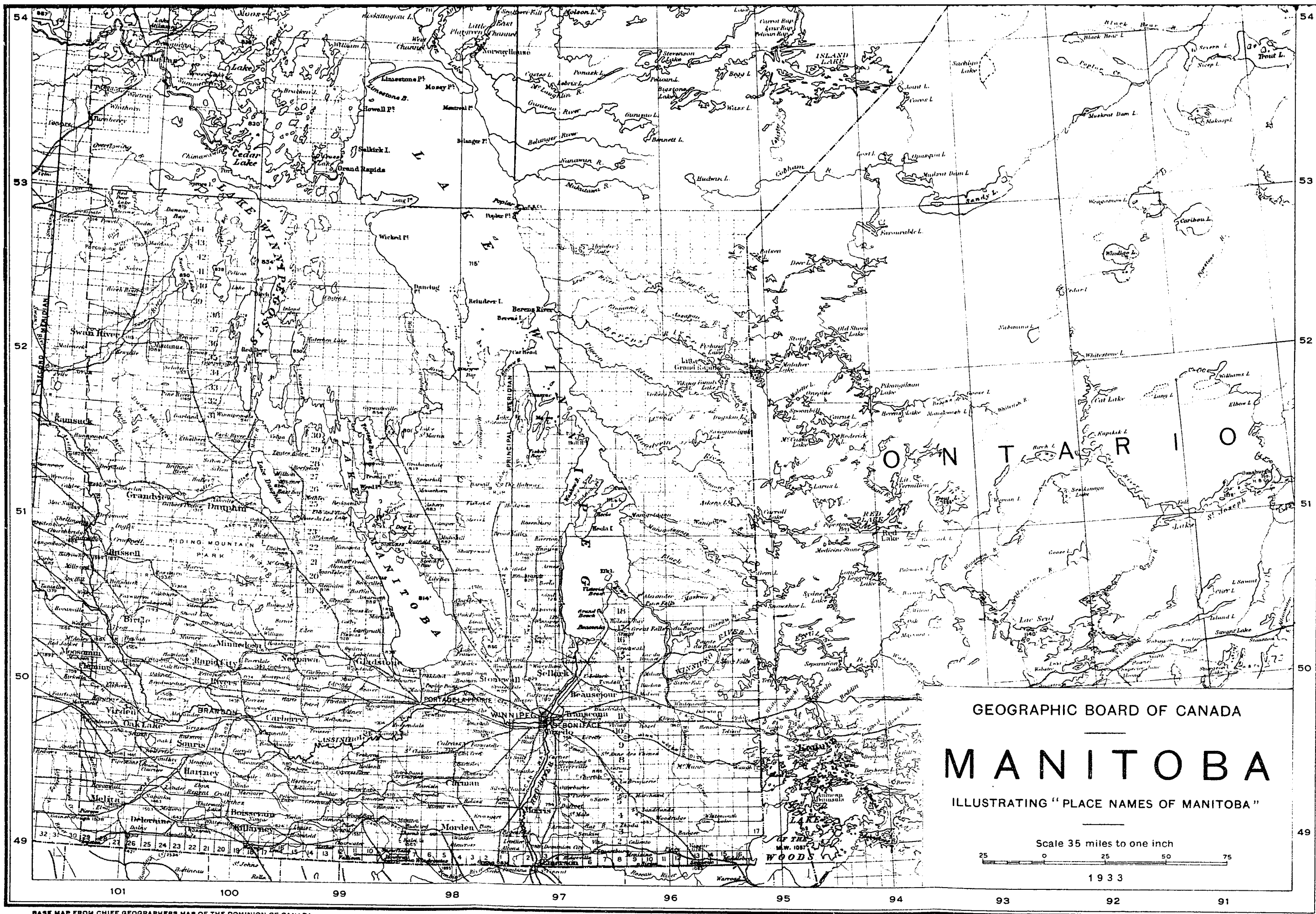
Zhoda; P.O., 3-7-E (1911).

Zoria; P.O., 27-21-1 (1912); Russian for "reveille" or "tattoo".





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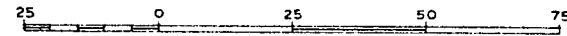


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